The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 11, NO. 264. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1914. ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
**MAIL SERVICE.**

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connectin at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Nov. | Salsette .... | 6000 | Moldavia | 10000 |
| 14th ,, | Arabia .... | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 21st ,, | Salsette .... | 6500 | Egypt | 8000 |
| 28th ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 | .... | .... |
| 5th Dec. ,, | Salsette .... | 6000 | Medina .. | 12500 |
| 12th ,, | Persia ..... | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 19th ,, | Salsette .... | 6000 | Mongolia .. | 10000 |
| 26th ,, | Caledonia .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 1915. | | | | |
| 2nd January | Salsette .... | 6000 | Malwa .. | 11000 |
| 9th ,, | India ..... | 8000 | .. | .... |
| 16th ,, | Salsette .... | 6000 | Morea .. | 11000 |
| 23rd ,, | Arabia ..... | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 30th ,, | Salsette .... | 6000 | Maloja .. | 12500 |

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent.
Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commander. | Ton. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon Maru. | H. Nomura | 5143 | 20th Oct. | 5th Nov. |
| Kirin Maru | B. Tanda | 3808 | 1st Nov. | 13th Nov. |
| Jinsen Maru | T. Terada | 3785 | 15th Nov. | 17th Nov. |
| Wakasa Maru | K. Itsuno | 6265 | 14th Nov. | 6th Dec. |

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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**PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,**

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

mport Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materia from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

---

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

**GAZDAR & Co.,**

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

## SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S**
**CITY AND HALL LINES.**
(JOINT SERVICE)
**SAILINGS.**
HOMEWARD.
SAILINGS 1914.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Karachi about. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of London A&C | 8896 | 7th Nov | .... |

SPRING 1915.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Karachi about. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Marseilles A&C | 8250 | 3rd Feb. | .... |
| City of Glasgow A&C | 6545 | .... | 6th Feb. |
| City of Poona A&C | 7474 | 3rd March | .... |
| City of Paris A&C | 9239 | 15th ,, | 17th March |
| City of Lahore A&C | 6947 | 24th ,, | .... |
| Trafford Hall A&C | 5321 | .... | 29th March |
| City of Manchester A&C | 5551 | 31st March. | .... |
| City of Nagpur A&C | 7500 | 12th April. | 14th April. |
| City of Cairo A&C | .... | 21st ,, | .... |
| City of Benares A&C | 6984 | .... | 27th April |
| City of Marseilles A&C | 8250 | 8th May. | 10th ,, |
| City of Poona A&C | 7474 | 7th June. | .... |

'Trafford Hall' carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

| FARES. | 1st class Singles | 1st class Returns | 2nd class Singles. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs |
| Marseilles ..... | 578 | 891 | 421 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles ..... | 658 | 1,091 | 481 | 389 |
| Liverpool ..... | 60 | 957 | 485 | 784 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..... | .. | 999 | .. | 737 |

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON.)
VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, these and four berthed cabins in two, three and four berthed cabins
Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umzumbi," 5,000 22nd Nov. 1914.
Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

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BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE,
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

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**INSURANCE.**

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

*FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES*
*Apply to*
**E. F. HALLIWELL.**
*General Insurance Agent,*
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
**Fort, BOMBAY**
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes
LHASA, 2,134, Fri. 6th November *Direct
LINGA, 2,134, Mon., 9th Nov. 11 a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.
DWARKA 1,695, Thurs., 12th Nov., 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
‡Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 12th November, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Behrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN. GULF PORTS.
A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
S. S. "GRACCHUS", 3,750 tons, about 15th November, calling at Mombasa Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
5th November, 1914.

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**F. CORNAGLIA.**
**BOMBAY & POONA.**
Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.
***Prices Moderate.***
**F. CORNAGLIA,**
Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.
Telegrams "Cornaglia": Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

## BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor to survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

## SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

| Steamer. | Ton. page. | Captain. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Olympia | 5124 | J. E. Henderson | 18th Nov. 1914 |
| S.S. Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st ,, |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

| Steamer. | Ton-nage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Castalia | 6388 | .. | 9th Feb. 1915 |
| S.S. Elysia | 6368 | J. Kinnaird | 24th ,, ,, |
| S.S. Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 16th March ,, |
| S.S. Olympia | 5124 | J. L. Henderson | 29th March ,, |
| S.S. Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne R., D. R. N. R. | 15th April ,, |
| S.S. Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 27th April ,, |
| S.S. Castalia | 6388 | .. | 8th May ,, |
| S.S. Elysia | 6368 | J. Kinnaird | 29th May ,, |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | 685 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York ..... | 841 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ..... | 446 | ... |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

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**THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd**
(SCOTLAND.)
**B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| B. O. C. LAMP OILS. | B. O. C. PITCH. |
| B. O. C. PETROL | B. O. C. CANDLES. |
| B. O. C. MOTOR OILS | B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS |
| B. O. C. GREASES. | B. O. C. WAX. |

***BOMBAY AGENTS:***
**SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street**
P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

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**TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**

From, To
D. NAPIER & SON, Ltd. Messrs. MARCKS & Co.,
Manufactures, of Napiers Motors 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

We have pleasure in sending herewith a pamphlet reproducing the Royal Automobile Club Certificate issued in connection with an exceedingly severe trial carried out over country practically identical to Colonial conditions on a 20 H.P. four cylinder "NAPIER" Standard Extra Strong Colonial chassis, fitted with Torpedo body, Glass Wind Screen, Cape Cart Hood, Lamps &c.

The trials covered a total distance of 800 miles over Heather covered common land in the County of Surrey, used by the British Army for Manœuvres, consequently severe pitfalls awaited the car on all sides viz. hidden trenches as used by the Infantry and Artillery etc. The route taken during the four days trials, was devoid of any road or semblance thereto, not even tracks existed, long stretches of sand were encountered, 14 inches deep and likewise peaty bogs, with mud equally as deep.

The Colonial "NAPIER" did its work excellently in spite of these difficulties and successfully negotiated this difficult country each day, including accents and descents having exceptionally severe gradients which necessitated the car being driven on first speed for some distance. Taking this into consideration, and the arduous nature of the work, it is surprising that the petrol consumption works out at 14·34 per gallon, and the average speed on the journey (running time only) 15·1 miles per hour.

To and from this testing ground, the river "Wey" was each day forded, the maximum depth being 30 inches.

After this severe test was completed, in order to prove its capabilities with standard ratio of gear, the Car, without any change being effected to chassis or body was driven to the Brooklands Racing Track, where it was timed over the Flying half-mile, the speed obtained being 60·82 miles per hour.

The opinions expressed by the Members of the Press who accompanied the car, will be of interest to you as being interested in the sale of Napier Cars and will be a conclusive proof that the Extra Strong Colonial "Napier" is constructed to withstand the roughest treatment that it is likely a car will be subjected to in your country, and by reading the enclosed "Appreciations" received from owners of this World famous Car, will be a further proof of the satisfaction they give.

If you will advise us the quantity of both the R. A. C. Test and Appreciation Booklets you would wish to have for circulation in your district, we shall have pleasure in forwarding same at our earliest convenience upon receipt of your reply.

Assuring you always of our best attention.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
D. NAPIER & SON, LIMITED.

**MARCKS & Co., Ld.**
Sole Agents:—Napier Cars.
BOMBAY & POONA.

## BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung | Hsien | Liaoyang |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Pekin |
| Dairen (Dalney) | London | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Hankow | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Harbin | Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Kobe | New York | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| (Cal. U.S.A.) | Fengtien | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulars on application.
HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents.

## BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 882

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

---

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

---

MR. S. S. RAO will be in Bombay on the 6th instant. From one of the world famous Tailoring Colleges of London he has been awarded a first class diploma with "Honors" and appointed as the London Institute Examiner in India.

People desirous of possessing London diplomas and certificates can have the same in Bombay at the Rao's College of Tailoring, 30 Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 4329.

## WANTED.

MANICURE—Experienced English lady manicurist desires clients, terms moderate. Apply to Box. No. 550, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

---

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

---

WANTED FURNISHED FLAT or part flat or two rooms, in good locality, Fort, suitable for English married couple. Apply to Box No. 985 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4316

---

WANTED a EUROPEAN SISTER, salary Rs. 70 p.m., with free Board, Quarters, washing and uniform. General and Maternity Training Essential. For further particulars apply CIVIL SURGEON, Belgaum. 3037

---

WANTED:—2 FURNISHED ROOMS and bath room by married couple and one child, Fort or Colaba. Terms must be very moderate. Address C/o. R. E. COLLINS and Co. Elphinstone Circle., Fort. 4330

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WANTED—Applications for the POST of Custom Vahivatdar in a Native State. Salary 75 plus (15 carriage allowance). Only those having experience of such work need apply with testimonials to Box No. 982 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4308

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CHRIST CHURCH GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, JUBBULPUR.—The post of MUSIC MISTRESS and ORGANIST of Christ Church will be vacant in January next; emoluments about Rs. 130 per mensem and furnished apartments. Applications with testimonials to be sent to THE CHAPLAIN OF JUBBULPUR. 3035

---

WANTED—A Market Superintendent for Khargpur. Previous experience essential, only men of energy and organizing abilities need apply Pay Rs. 200—10—250.—For further particulars apply—

PRESIDENT,
Market Sub Committee,
Khargpur. 3039

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APPLICATIONS are invited by the industries and Commerce Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference for the post of Tile Expert. The pay will depend on qualifications and the engagement will be from year to year terminable at 3 months' notice on either side. Apply stating terms with testimonials, to the SECRETARY, Industries and Commerce, "RINGWOOD" High Ground, Bangalore. 3030

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WANTED a EUROPEAN STORE KEEPER for the Public Works Stores Division, Madras. The pay of the post will be Rs. 200—10—250 per mensem, the increment being biennial, for approved service, with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

The appointment is a permanent non-pensionable one.

2. The Selected candidates will be granted the benefit of a Provident Fund, and will have to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000.

3. Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1914, stating qualifications and age, and enclosing copies of testimonials.

J. M. LACEY,
Supg. Engineer, V Circle.

Office of the Supg. Engr.,
V Circle, Chepauk.
Madras, 24th October, 1914. 3029

## WANTED.

WANTED SITUATION as housekeeper by widow, European, middle aged, hard working and experienced. Good references. Apply Box No. 551 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

---

WANTED by Scotsman (mercantile) small Furnished Flat for about four months' in good locality. Apply to Box No. 988 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4331

---

WANTED a good COMPOUNDER for PANCHGANI. Salary Rs. 15 with future prospect. Lodging free. Hindoo preferred. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, 23, Queen's Garden, Poona. 4325

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WANTED:—AGENTS and REPRESENTATIVES in the moffussil for an INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., on salary and commission. Apply to box No. 986 Advt., Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 4324

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WANTED a qualified or semi-qualified NURSE for CONSUMPTIVE HOSPITAL at PANCHGANI. Salary from Rs. 30 to 50 according to qualifications. Lodging, Boarding free, and Dhobi for uniforms. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, 23, Queen's Garden, Poona. 4323

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GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAY.—WANTED Applications for appointments of BALANCE SHEET CHECKERS & TRAFFIC BOOK COMPILERS. Pay varying from Rs. 30 to 45. Applicants must state qualifications, present pay, service, age, etc.,

B. LAWRENCE,
Manager, Gwalior Light Railway. 3036

## FOR SALE.

DRY BATTERIES, valuable consignment for sale at a low price. Apply Shipping Department GRINDLAY & Co., Bombay. 4314

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ROVER MOTOR CYCLES. 1914 Model, available for immediate delivery. W. H. THORNS and Co., Bombay. 4228

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CARRIAGE and RUBBER TYRE. T. L. T. brand is the best and lasts longest. W. H. THORNS and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. 4228

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FOR SALE.—A newly arrived complete LIFT, Easton Lift and Co. (Jost Co.) at moderate price. Apply for particulars, EBRAHIM HAJI LATIF, Cutlery Bazar. 4322

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FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

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FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

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FOR SALE.—Ten 22 B. S. A. miniature RIFLES, chambered to take Long Rifle Cartridge.

Price Rs. 20 each.

Also 4,400 rounds miniature ammunition. Price annas eleven per hundred.

Apply QUARTER MASTER, 81st Pioneers, Belgaum. 3003

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BILLIARD TABLE, Accessories, etc. Price Rs. 800.

1 Billiard Table.
28 Balls, Pool, Pyramids, etc.
1 Short Butt and Rest.
11 Cues, 5 Cases.
1 Short Butt and Rest.
1 Long Butt and Rest.
2 Spiders.
2 Cue Racks.
1 Flat Iron.
1 Baulk Marker.
1 Half-circle.
1 Lamp Pendant, 5 Lamps.
6 Shades, 1 Globe.
2 Platforms and 2 Cane Seats.

MINERAL WATER FACTORY. List of articles for sale. Price Rs. 1,400 or offer.

Machine and Filler,
2 Sets Brass Scales and Weight.
Pestle and Mortar.
2 Measuring Glasses.
2 large and 1 small Water Tanks.
Water Tub.
Small Copper Water Vessels.
7 Bottle Racks.
Bottle Racks—draining.
2 Teakwood Screens.
Salters Spring Balance.
7 Five-gallon Casks.
Ladles, Filter, Bags and Bottle Brushes.
121 Boxes.
114 dozen Bottles.
Bullock and Bandy.

Intending Purchasers please apply to:—

OFFICER COMMANDING,
Depot, 7th Dragoon Guards,
3040 Trimulgherry.

## TO BE LET

TO LET—Room with bath, W. C. and verandah in Fort. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to Box No. 987 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4325

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TO LET—Flat or single rooms with or without stables from next month. Batliboi Bldg. Cirrus Avenue behind Byculla Club Road. 4328

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CARLTON HOTEL.—Outram Road, Fort Bombay. Exclusively for Europeans. Electric lights and fans in all rooms. Lifts to all floors. Most central hotel in Bombay.

Terms from Rs. 6 per day or Rs. 150 per month.

Suites by special arrangement.

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager.

## TO BE LET

TO LET a ROOM (Hornby Road) suitable as sample room or for storage of furniture, terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 984 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4315

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TO LET HALF a FLAT consisting of 2 large furnished bed-rooms with lavatory attached. Use of veranda. Electric Light & Fans, Separate kitchen. Furnished Rs. 175, Unfurnished Rs. 125. Apply to Box No. 976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4275.

## NOTICES.

### THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

**NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.**

PAREL ROAD (NORTHERN) STREET SCHEME.

Scheme No. 47.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act NOTICE is hereby given that the TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the CITY of BOMBAY have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for portions of the Municipal Wards E. & F. and of the City of Bombay, for forming or altering streets within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

As to the part in Ward E—

On the South by parts of Love Lane, Hansraj Lane, Parel Road, and by properties bearing Ward Nos. 7506 to 7509.

On the West (proceeding from South to North) by property belonging to the G. I. P. Ry: Co., properties bearing Ward Nos. 7585 (1 & 2), 7586, 7587, 7588, (1 2, 2A, 3 and 4), 7589, 7590 (1 and 2), 7591, 7596, 7598, 7599, part of Clerk Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 7600 (1) (part of), 7601 (1 and 2) (parts of), 7602 (1-2) (parts of), 7604 (part of), 7605 (1 to 4) (parts of), 7606 (1 and 2) (part of), 7607 (2) (part of), 7650, 7651 and 2), 7652, 7655 (1 and 2), 7659 (1 to 3), 7660, 7661 (1 and 2), 7662, 7663 (1 and 2) 7664,7665 (1-2-3), 7667, 7668, 7669, 7677, 7679 679 and 8377.

On the North by parts of Kala Chowki and Parel Roads.

On the East (proceeding from North to South), by properties bearing Ward Nos. 7502, 7503, 8386, 7493 to 7499, 8256 to 8277, 7487 (1B) (part of), 7487 (1) (part of), 7487 (1C) (part of), 7481 (1) (part of), 7479 (part of), 7480 (1 and 2), 8255 (1-2-3) (part of), part of Chinchpokli Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 8183, 7472, 7471, 7470 (part of), 7469, 7468, 7467, 7465 (1), 7463 (1 and 2), 7462 (1 and 2), part of of Susser Road, 7445 (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), part of Connaught Road, part of Victoria Gardens, 7438 (2 and 2A), 7437 (1B), 7437 (1A), 7688 (2) to 7688 (10), part of Victoria Road, 7740, 4739 (1 and 2), 4738, 4737, 4733 (1 and 2), 4734 and 4735.

As to the part in Ward F—

On the South by parts of Kala Chowki and Parel Roads.

On the West (proceeding from South to North by properties bearing Ward Nos. 12 (1, 3, 4), 39, 40, 41 (1 and 2), 42, 44 to 48, 23 (2, 3, 4 and 5), part of the Northern approach to Arthur Road, Overbridge, part of Arthur Road, part of a lane leading to the Gas Works, properties bearing Ward Nos. 97, 96, 105, 106, 107, 104, 103 (1 and 2).

On the North by property bearing Ward No. 112 (2) and parts of Souparibaug and Governor's Roads.

On the East (proceeding from North to South) by properties bearing Ward Nos. 1040, 1039 (1 to 5), 1023 (1), 1019 to 1022, 1007 (1), 1006 (1 and 2), (part of), by part of a Lane leading from Parel Road to Kala Chowki Road, and by property bearing Ward No. 996.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, Maps (Plans Nos. 166 and 167 dated 26th October 1914) of the area comprised therein and the Statement specifying the land proceed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours:—

Dated 29th October, 1914.

G. W. HATCH,
4327 Chairman of the Board.

### THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. H. A. VASI, a resident of Surat who is a shareholder of the above Company has reported to have lost his share No. 4 of the above Company and has applied to the Company for a duplicate share certificate. Any person having any claim thereto should apply to the Company, at its Registered Office No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, during three months from date. If during the period no claimant is forthcoming the applicant will be given a duplicate share certificate and no claim will be considered thereafter.

THACKERSEY, MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
4236

### THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 35/- (thirty-five), per share will be paid on and after the 5th November, 1914, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 19th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS, Agents,
The Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd.
Bombay, 26th October 1914. 4254

### NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that MAJOR H. A. L. HEPPER having returned from leave on the 30th October, 1914, resumed charge of the Office of Agent, G. I. P. Railway on the same date.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Secretary.

Victoria Terminus,
31st October, 1914.

### NOTICE.

LOST—TOY YORKSHIRE TERRIER near Great Western Hotel, answers to name "Bunty" Reward to finder returning same to HUMPHERYS GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. 4320

## NOTICES.

### THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, on THURSDAY 19th November, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1914.
2. To confirm the appointment as Director of Mr. Mooljee Lukhmidas in place of Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, deceased.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 19th November, 1914, both days inclusive, during which period the Books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 28th October, 1914. 4326

## AUCTION SALE.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS UNDIVIDED ½ SHARE IN THE OWNERSHIP AND UNDIVIDED 1/3 SHARE OF INTEREST AND FURTHER UNDIVIDED ½ SHARE IN THE GINNING FACTORIES AT PALEJ AND JAMBUSAR, NEAR BROACH IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyaballi Esmailji Esoofbhoy, an Insolvent traded as Messrs. Shaik Adam Esufbhoy & Co., and Abdeally Abdulkader, in Bombay and other places, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the said Insolvent, mentioned in the particulars of each lot hereunder mentioned, on the days and times mentioned against each lot.

LOT NO. 1: ON SATURDAY THE 7TH NOVEMBER 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

The right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the undivided 1/8 (one-eighth) share in the ownership and his 1/3 undivided share of interest under the agreements dated 12th October 1904 working of the said Ginning Factory situate at Palej generally known by the name of Palej Sutaria Factory for 20 years with engines, boiler and other machinery, appurtaining thereto with buildings or structures etc., standing on the piece or parcel of land more particularly firstly hereunder described and the further right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the undivided 1/8 share and in another ginning factory also situate at Palej with engines, boiler and other machinery appurtaining thereto with buildings or structures etc., standing on the piece or parcel of land more particularly secondly hereunder described.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages tenements and other buildings Ginning Factory, standing thereon situate at Palej near Broach in the Presidency of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Broach, containing by admeasurement 4 Vighas and 17 Visa or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 116 and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Ginning Factory of Narandas Rajaram, on the south by the road leading to Kishnal, on the east by the road leading to chawl and on the west by the land of Bajibhai Jamalkhan, which said land and premises are known as Palej Sootharia Factory.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements and other buildings, ginning factory standing thereon situate at Palej near Broach in the Presidency of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Broach, containing by admeasurement 15 acres or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 128 and bounded as follows:—On the north by the land bearing Survey No. 130, belonging to Dajikhan Jafferkhan, on the south by the road leading to the Railway goods shed office, on the east by the land bearing survey No. 128 belonging to Akbarkhan Nathookhan Sherifkhan Bhaikhan and Alookhan Kalookhan and on the west by the land bearing survey No. 128 belonging to Baud Tajkhan, Amirkham Nurkhan and Sherifkhan, Bhaikhan.

LOT NO. 2: ON THE SAME DAY AT 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his undivided 1/8 (one-eighth) share in the ginning factories situate at Jambusar near Broach in the Bombay Presidency with buildings etc., standing on the piece of land hereunder mentioned.

All that piece of land or ground with the messuages tenements and other buildings outhouses, ginning factories standing thereon situate at Jambusar near Broach in the Presidency of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Jambusar, bearing Nos. 685, 686, 687, 688, 648, 3930 (Survey Nos. 685, 687, 688 being land held on lease) containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 10 goonthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Lichchani Nale, on the south by the public road, on the east by the entrance of the chawl and gate, and on the west by the land of Khushal Jairam and others.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale Apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, attorneys for the said Official Assignee or the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Nov. 1914.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

58, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1235.

SALE TO-DAY THURSDAY THE 5TH INST. 2-30 p.m.

BONA FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MERCHANTS AND OTHER RETAIL PURCHASERS TO BUY THEIR STOCK FOR X'MAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY the 5th instant at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), at Hira building in Loharchawl near Crawford Market all the remaining stock-in-trade and furniture etc., of the shop of Nassarbhoy Hassam Toy merchant on account and at the risk of the first purchaser consisting of a very large assortment of Baba garries, folding cars, go-carts, Tricycles and horses, and baba motor cars of 2, 5, and 7 seats, figures, footballs and tubes, cricket sets, hockey sets, a large lot of games, butter churns, school bags, wall plush brackets, photo frames, braces, belts bird cages, leather suit cases, thermos bottles and clothes brushes, a large variety cutlery, assorted Japanese scents, fancy wellery and workboxes, a lot of presentation platedware such as butter pots, dishes, trays, liquor sets, egg frames, inkstands, biscuit boxes, and other fancy Japanese goods, and all the furniture of the shop such as show cases, cupboards, benches, tables, chairs, electric lights, fans etc.

The above goods will all be sold off in small lots to suit all the purchasers.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th Nov. 1914.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-NIGHT.

Another Thrilling 4,000 ft. Drama

THE

"GREAT STROKE"

AND

The latest War Budget.

Mind, This is the Programme that will please you.

Prizes: Friday, Saturday and Sunday 5-15 to 6-45; and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

Telephone No. 1266

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Thursday the 5th November

SPECIAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

Under the Patronage and presence of Their Excellencies The Governor and Lady Willingdon

IN AID OF THE WAR AND RELIEF FUND

Of the Hindustani Play

"BHOOL BHOOLAYA"

(Shakespear's Twelfth Night)

AT THE

"VICTORIA THEATRE"

GRANT ROAD,

At 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Y. W. C. A.

### CONCERT

In aid of the

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA

On Thursday, November 5th, at 9-30 p. m.

**Admission** Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

Tickets may be had at the door or at the office of the Y. W. C. A., Wellington Lines.

PROGRAMME.

*PART I*

1 OVERTURE Scherzo in B Minor *Chopin.*

Miss C. JANUSCHKE.

2 SONG "At Santa Barbara" *Russell.*

Mr. A. WATSON.

3 RECITATION Selected.

Miss DENISON.

4 SONG The Deathless Army *Trotere.*

Mr. E. PROPHET.

5 SONG The Slave Song *Teresa Del Riego.*

Miss O. YAMALEE.

INTERVAL

*PART II*

6 OVERTURE "Prelude" *Rachmaninoff.*

Miss E. MORGAN.

7 SONG "Nirvarna *Adams.*

Mr. L. STEDMAN.

8 SONG "Where My Caravan has Rested" *Lohr.*

Miss F. LANG.

9 VIOLIN SOLO Fantasie Ballet *Beriot.*

Mr. E. PHILLIPS.

10 SONG Long Ago in Alcala *Messager.*

Mr. E. GELLETT.

11 PART SONG Softly Fall the Shades of Evening *Hatton.*

---

### DANCE.

Under the distinguished Patronage and in the presence of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDIA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND LADY PIERSE.

Also under the Patronage and presence of

The Royal Belgium and Allied Countries Consuls.

The Bombay Branch of the Ex: Soldiers' Society of India and Burma Will hold a Subscription Dance in the

TOWN HALL

ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER 1914.

IN AID OF THE BELGIUM WAR RELIEF FUND.

DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.

Entrance Rs. 3-0-0 One Gent. and Lady Rs. 1-8-0 Extra Lady.

Tickets may be had from any of the members or the following:—

G. A. NEWBY,
Bazargate Police Station;

G. THOMPSON,
Fire Brigade Station, Byculla;

OR THE BRANCH SECRETARY

W. J. PRYKE,
Asst. Station Master,
Victoria Terminus.

---

### AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MASTERPIECES

THE THREE MUSKETEERS.

8,000 Feet—7 Parts—Complete.

A Series of Exceedingly Thrilling Incidents from the world-read Novel

BY ALEXANDER DUMAS.

*N. B.*—This Drama has been produced by the **Aquila Coy.** of Torino, famous for its feature films, and is **entirely different** from any other production of the same name, shown before in Bombay.

EMOTIONAL, GENTLE, TERRIBLE AND GAY.

It fascinates everyone, because each character is pulsating with intense life.

**3 Shows of 1½ Hours each.**

1st Show starts 7 p. m., 2nd Show 8-45 p. m., 3rd Show 10-30 p. m.

Saturday and Sunday—Prize Show—at 5-15 p. m.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

# CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

**Rs. 83 each.**

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

**Rs. 45 each.**

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

## CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,



# BANKING.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Do. Hongkew |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yloilo |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent



## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Bangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.



## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Medan | Manila |
| Bombay | (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Hoilo |
| Madras | Malacca | Hongkong |
| Rangoon | Kwala Lumpur | Canton |
| Colombo | (F. M. S.) | Foochow |
| Karachi | Klang (F.M.S.) | Shanghai |
| Amritsar | Seremban (F.M.S.) | Tientsin |
| Delhi | Bangkok | Tsingtau |
| Penang | Batavia | (North China) |
| Puket | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Taiping (F.M.S.) | Saigon | Yokohama |
| Ipoh (F.M.S.) | Haiphong | Kobe |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent
Post Box No. 84, Esplanade Road, Bombay.


## ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The depression that crossed the peninsula moved in a north-westerly direction, but observations from coast stations do not indicate its present position and severity.

A new cold weather disturbance appeared in Persia.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bombay and Deccan and local in Mysore and Madras, the chief amounts being, Karwar and Bellary, two inches; Bijapur, one and a half; Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Mysore, Chitaldrug and Mangalore, a half and Madras, one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in west peninsula.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 4th November 1914, was 3 .055 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer raeding given above.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h. m. | Depth on Nil ft. in. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time h. m. | Depth on Nil. ft. in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov | | | Nov | | |
| W. | 4 | m 11 33 | 26 3 | 4 | m 5 43 | 19 2 |
| | | 0 | | | m 5 33a | 15 6 |
| TH. | 5 | m 0 26 | 28 2 | 5 | m 6 15 | 19 5 |
| | | 0 2a | 26 0 | | m 6 1a | 15 10 |
| F. | 6 | m 0 58 | 28 0 | 6 | m 6 48 | 19 10 |
| | | 0 23a | 25 7 | | m 6 30a | 16 2 |
| S. | 7 | m 1 32 | 27 7 | 7 | m 7 22 | 20 4 |
| | | 1 7a | 25 1 | | m 7 0a | 16 7 |
| SUN. | 8 | m 2 9 | 27 1 | 8 | m 7 59 | 20 10 |
| | | 1 45a | 24 7 | | m 7 33a | 17 3 |
| M. | 9 | m 2 52 | 26 6 | 9 | m 8 49 | 21 2 |
| | | 2 33a | 24 0 | | m 8 15a | 18 1 |
| TU. | 10 | m 3 45 | 26 0 | 10 | m 10 2 | 21 3 |
| | | 3 38a | 23 7 | | 9 19a | 19 0 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian, Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Nov. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| 4 (Wednesday) | 6h 40m. | 6h. 5m. |
| 5 (Thursday) | 6h. 41m. | 6h. 4m. |
| 6 (Friday) | 6h. 41m. | 6h. 4m. |
| 7 (Saturday) | 6h. 42m. | 6h. 3m. |
| 8 (Sunday) | 6h. 42m. | 6h. 3m. |
| 9 (Monday) | 6h. 43m. | 6h. 3m |
| 10 (Tuesday) | 6h 43m. | 6h. 2m. |

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3d 5h 18.6m a.m. last quarter 1914 Nov. 11d 5h 6.8m a.m. New Moon 1914 Nov. 17d 9h 31.9m p.m. First quarter1914 Nov. 24d 7h 8.7m p.m.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
Bombay 3rd November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. .. | 29.825 Inches. |
| Temperature of Air ..... | 84.0 degree. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 74.2 " |
| Dew Point ..... | 70.1 " |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0.634 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) ..... | 3.4 |
| Maximum temperature of Air ..... | 92.6 " |
| Minimum do. do. ..... | 75.4 " |
| General direction of find from midnight to midnight ..... | ENE.N,ENE,WNW,NNW |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..... | 168 |


## THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers


## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th November, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the north and the east Punjab. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab, night temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Allahabad. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is also above normal in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Sind. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind; night temperature is in excess except at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Central India West and Gujarat. Day temperature is above normal at Veraval and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is also above normal in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 2.32" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Temperature is in excess in the north Konkan both during the day and at night. It is in defect during the day at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.44", Sholapur 0.41", Bijapur 1.43" and Belgaum 0.22". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Arabian Sea appears to have moved slightly northwards but so far as can be judged from the coast observations it has probably not developed. It has caused moderate to heavy rain between Mangalore and Karwar. Nearly general rain has fallen also in the south Bombay Decan and the adjacent parts of the Madras Deccan and local rain in the north Bombay Deccan and on the Coromandel Coast. Weather is probably becoming unsettled in the Persian area.

Local rain is likely in the Konkan, north Malabar, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the south Madras Coast.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of November, 1914.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8. A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | 84.8 | 66.8 | 48 | 0.00 | | —0.04 |
| Do. | 84.4 | 69.8 | 73 | 0.00 | | 0.00 |
| Jask | | | | | | |
| Muskat | | | | | | |
| Do. (3rd) | 86.5 | 75.6 | 69 | ? | | ? |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 83.3 | 62.9 | 66 | 0.04 | | 0.04 |
| Rawalpindi | 78.0 | 50.2 | 82 | 1.06 | | 1.06 |
| Lahore | 80.1 | 53.2 | 91 | 0.34 | | 0.34 |
| Hissar | 85.2 | 55.8 | 79 | 0.00 | | |
| Ambala | 83.7 | 58.3 | 86 | 0.06 | | —0.05 |
| Delhi | 84.1 | 64.5 | 68 | 0.00 | | —0.02 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 83.7 | 66.9 | 60 | 0.00 | | —0.03 |
| Mainpur | 90 | 62.4 | 66 | 0.00 | | —0.06 |
| Jhansi | 92.6 | 68.1 | 50 | 0.00 | | —0.03 |
| Cawnpore | 89.6 | 64.9 | 67 | 0.00 | | —0.14 |
| Allahabad | 91.2 | 65.1 | 49 | 0.00 | | —0.06 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobad | 84.7 | 65.0 | 81 | 0.07 | | 0.07 |
| Karachi | 86.8 | 73.0 | 67 | 0.01 | | 0.01 |
| Ajmer | 83.6 | 68.2 | 46 | 0.00 | | —0.01 |
| Jaipore | 95.0 | 66.1 | 50 | 0.00 | | —0.01 |
| Kotah | 94.6 | 60.8 | 51 | — | | — |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 94.6 | 65.6 | 60 | | | |
| Dwarka | 86.2 | 72.4 | 66 | | | |
| Veraval | 88.9 | 70.2 | 62 | | | |
| Rajkot | 95.1 | 66.1 | 74 | | | |
| Bhavnagar Para | 96.4 | 66.5 | 53 | | | |
| Surat | 96.7 | 71.9 | 58 | | | |
| Ahmedabad | 97.5 | 70.7 | 53 | | | |
| Deesa | 98.4 | 66.4 | 46 | | | |
| Neemuch | 91.3 | 68.5 | 46 | | | |
| Indore | 91.3 | 62.8 | 48 | | | —0.02 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 88.9 | 64.1 | 70 | | | —0.07 |
| Saugor | 91.4 | 72.0 | 49 | | | —0.02 |
| Hoshangabad | 90.9 | 64.4 | 63 | | | —0.02 |
| Khandwa | 93.8 | 68.8 | 49 | | | —0.09 |
| Akola | 92.4 | 69.0 | 56 | | | —0.07 |
| Amraoti | 90.6 | 71.7 | 58 | | | —0.06 |
| Nagpur | 89.4 | 70.0 | 63 | | | —0.14 |
| Chanda | 86.7 | 71.0 | 85 | | | —0.20 |
| Raipur | 88.7 | 70.1 | 74 | | | —0.12 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 92.6 | 78 4 | 71 | | | —0.15 |
| Ratnagiri | 93.5 | 78.7 | 69 | 0.01 | 0.01 | —0.15 |
| Mormugao | 87.7 | 75.3 | 84 | 0.05 | 0.05 | —0.29 |
| Karwar | 82.8 | 72.4 | 95 | 2.32 | 2.32 | —1.67 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 91.5 | 66.1 | 56 | | | —0.07 |
| Ahmednagar | 86.9 | 66.5 | 96 | 0.44 | 0.44 | —0.29 |
| Poona | 89.9 | 69.9 | 95 | 0.02 | 0.02 | —0.14 |
| Sholapur | 90.6 | 71.1 | 91 | 0.41 | 0.41 | —0.09 |
| Bijapur | 88.3 | 67.4 | 92 | 1.43 | 1.43 | —1.14 |
| Belgaum | 79.6 | 65.7 | 95 | 0.23 | 0.22 | —0.31 |
| Aurangabad | 89 | 70.7 | 69 | | 0.00 | —0.16 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 87.9 | 70 7 | 81 | 0.02 | 0.02 | —0.13 |
| Hyderabad | 81.4 | 69.7 | 7 | .. | 0.00 | —0.42 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 80.6 | 73.5 | 88 | 0.61 | 1.56 | 0.33 |
| Calicut | 85.8 | 74.0 | 92 | .. | 1.89 | 0.75 |
| Cochin | 89.7 | 76.0 | 83 | .. | 0.05 | —1.56 |
| Colombo | 88.0 | 75.3 | 94 | .. | 0.10 | —1.81 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 85.3 | 75.2 | 83 | 0.01 | 0 51 | —1.34 |
| Bellary | 89.0 | 71.6 | 69 | 1.87 | 1·88 | 1.32 |
| Cuddapah | 87.8 | 73.8 | 90 | .. | 1.92 | 1.27 |
| Madras | 84.8 | 76.3 | 99 | 0.08 | 1.44 | 6 14 |
| Bangalore | 79.3 | 67.1 | 87 | 0.81 | 1.07 | 0.29 |
| Coimbatore | 88.6 | 72.1 | 81 | 0.03 | 0.23 | —0.19 |
| Trichinopoly | 88.3 | 75.6 | 78 | .. | 0.86 | 0.06 |
| Negapatam | 86.1 | 74.9 | 84 | — | 0 | —2.91 |

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Nov. 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot .. .. 22 3-16 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about .. .. .. .. £ 4,105,000

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3rd.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | 13,300 |
| " " Imports .. .. .. | 13,546 |
| Mid. American .. .. .. | 4.55—25 |
| Egyptian F. G.F. .. .. .. | 6.90—10 |

January-February American futures 4.25 unchanged.

A meeting of Cotton manufacturers on Tuesday next will consider resolutions relative to the reopening of the Market.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, Nov. 3rd.

Cone Cloths Firmer increased enquiry.
The Yarns Quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bengal M. G. | 2.95d. |
| F. G. | 3.05d. |
| Fine | 3.20d. |
| Good M. G. Oomra | 3.95d. |
| Fine M. G. Oomra | 4.25d. |
| Good Broach | 3.95d |
| F. G. Broach | 4.10d |
| Fine Broach | 4.25d. |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Nov. 2nd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. .. .. .. | 4 7-9 ungd. |
| Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom . | 1,825,000 |
| South Australian .. .. .. | 4 8-6 |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) .. .. | 42 ungd. |
| Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) .. .. .. .. | 5+18-9 pl. 1s/3d |
| Ports .. .. .. .. .. | Hull |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. .. .. | £ 54¾ |
| Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal .. | 13 |
| Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Dec. Jan. ungd. .. .. .. | 45-9 |
| Calcutta Linseed .. .. .. | 45-4½ |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Shipped .. .. .. .. | 23 |

### RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber November .. .. | 2.6½ |
| Ceylon Rubber .. .. .. | 2-3¾ plus ½ |

## BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 4th November.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Rs. | From. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 bundles rupees | 14,000 | Bahrein | National Bk |
| 12 package gold | 5,324 | Aden | Sunday Importers |
| Sovereigns | 1,09,837 | | |
| gold coins | 12,906 | | |
| and rupees | 7,100 | | |
| 86 bars silver | 1,50,000 | London | Cox & Co |

### EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet but steady with little doing. Rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| BANK'S SELLING— | | |
| T. T. ready .. .. | 1 | 3 27/32 |
| D D. mail .. .. .. | 1 | 3¾ |
| T T. forward. Dec. .. .. | 1 | 3¾ |
| BANK'S BUYING— | | |
| Private D D. ready .. .. | 1 | 4 1/16 |
| Credits 3 m-s ready .. .. | 1 | 4¼ |
| 60 d/s Japan Nov. .. | 1 | 47 |

### BULLION.

The Local Market is firmer and prices have advanced sharply. Ready bars are selling at about our quotation and there is a fair enquiry.

Quotations:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English bar gold ..... | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Ready Bar silver (oum duty) ..... | 73 | 10 | 0 |

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 2nd Nov. 1914.

| | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P Railway..... | 48* | 53,475 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway.. | 51 | 59,738 |

*Boxes and Bars.

### COTTON.

The fixed price for spot Mid. Americans in Liverpool was yesterday reduced 25 points, and now stands at 4-55. Spot Egyptians F. G. F. is 10 points lower at 6-90. The days sales in Liverpool were large, totalling 13,300 bales. A private cable received to-day states that the American Markets are higher, and that lower rates in Liverpool are not anticipated.

The Local Market opened steady at Rs. 177 for good Broach, Rs. 119 for fully good Bengal and Rs. 149 for fine Khamgaon Akola. There has been little business doing during the day and at the close the tone is quiet but steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton the enquiry is moderate and prices keep fairly steady.

*Quotations:*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Broach | Rs. 175 | Mar. |
| Fine Hinganghat Wurdha | Rs. 168 | Jan |
| Fine Nagpur | Rs. 165 | " |
| Fine Yeotmal | Rs. 159 | " |
| Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon | Rs. 155 | " |
| Fine Amraoti | Rs. 151 | " |
| Fine Khamgaon Akola | Rs. 148 | " |
| Fine Khandeish | Rs. 137 | " |
| F. G. Khandeish | Rs. 127 | " |
| Fine Bengal | Rs. 123 | " |
| Fine Bengal | Rs. 121 | Dec. |
| Fine Bengal | Rs. 119 | Nov. |
| F. G. Bengal | Rs 117 | Jan. |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

*Wheat*:—Tone firm.
We quote:—
Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 6-15-0 R.T.
Ready White Delhi April May ..... Rs. 5-13-6 R.T.
*Linseed*: Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 61610 B.T.
*Rapseed*:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-10-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ..... Rs. 8-6-0 B.T.
*Poppyseed*:—Tone steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-10-0 B.T.
*Castorseed*:—Tone quiet.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-10-0 B.T.
We quote:—
*Mowraseed*:—Tone quiet.
Ready ..... Rs. 4-9-0
*Tilseed*:—Tone quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 per cent. D. J. ..... Rs. 33-0-0
White Khandeish Ready ..... Rs. 4

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 442 Bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 8,905 Cwts |
| Linseed ..... | 13 " |
| Rape, Rai etc ..... | 178 " |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 2,672 " |
| Poppyseed..... | 16 " |
| Groundnuts..... | 287 " |
| Castorseed ..... | 755 " |
| Rice ..... | 3,094 " |
| Myrabolams ..... | 3,918 " |
| Cottonseed ..... | 782 " |
| Mowraseed ..... | 49 " |
| Gram ..... | 2,817 " |
| Jowar..... | 337 " |
| Maize ..... | 18 " |
| Barley ..... | 694 " |

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

### "KUNDIS" IN AGA KHAN'S BUNGALOW.

A weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding.

The Committee referred to the Commissioner for report a letter from Mr. Jaffer Cassum Moosa, estate manager to his Highness the Aga Khan, forwarding copies of a correspondence with the Municipality, regarding the action taken by the Malaria Department in respect of some "Kundis" or small reservoirs erected in H. H. the Aga Khan's bungalow at Nesbit Road, and stating that from the correspondence it would be seen that the action of the Municipality was unnecessarily harsh; that he had been asked either to remove the "Kundis" or to provide wire-gauze covers with small trapdoors for taking out water; that the "Kundis" were only 4ft. by 4ft. in dimension and were plastered with cement; that water was conveyed to them by a pipe every day in the morning and evening and remained there for not more than an hour; that this water was not wet water but pipe water and did not remain stationary to allow any mosquito larvae breeding therein. He further stated that he was at a loss to understand the reasons for the steps taken by the Malaria Department until the Commissioner informed him that the action was taken in view of complaints received from the European residents of the adjoining bungalows, and adding that if the Corporation approve of this action of the Malaria Department, a day would come when people would be asked not to keep water stored in their houses in pots as mosquito larvae might breed therein, and that if he was called upon to do away with the "Kundis" and next time with the fountain even, he would like to know how the gardens around the bungalow were to be watered. He expressed the hope that the Corporation would ask the Health Department to stop further action as regards the "Kundis."

## "UNWISE PEACE TREATIES.

### MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE LESSON OF BELGIUM AND CHINA.

Mr. Roosevelt devotes his second article upon the war in the "New York Times" to "the danger of making unwise peace treaties." Belgium, Luxemburg, and China show that treaties are prone to be broken under pressure of circumstances. The United States Courts discredit peace treaties that would probably fail if tested. In the past the United States has been known to talk of arbitration treaties and simultaneously to ignore other treaties, yet on the whole the American record in international morality is excellent.

Mr. Bryan's recent peace treaties "represent as high a degree of fatuity as is often achieved in these matters." The President's policy is dealt with as follows:—

"For the United States to proffer her good services to the various Powers entering upon such a great conflict as the present one accomplishes not one particle of good, to refer them when they mutually complain of wrongs to The Hague, which is merely a phantom, does less than no good."

Arbitration and The Hague Court neutrality treaties, etc., may be all very well for "kindly people who know little of life and nothing whatever of the great forces of international rivalry."

But the simple fact is that they will not prevent war. Righteousness must be placed above peace, and therefore the United States must be prepared for war. Not that international opinion is useless.

"It is to be hoped that it has been aroused to the point of preventing any repetition at the expense of Brussels of what has befallen Louvain."

## BLACKMAILING THE PRESS.

### GERMAN INTIMIDATION IN SWITZERLAND

An example of the methods of intimidation practised by German firms against independent journals is published by the "Federation Horlogere," one of the organs of the Swiss watchmaking industry, which states that it has received the following:

"I call upon you (auffordern) to publish in your next number a correction of the above statements. Please note that my firm is one of the largest watchmaking concerns in Germany, and that, owing to my personal relations, I can exercise great influence on nearly all the big Swiss makers who advertise regularly in your paper. If you do not comply with my request, I shall not hesitate to send a copy of this letter to all the Swiss makers and exporters."

That this system of threats succeeds in some cases is shown by another letter, sent to the same paper by a Swiss firm, together with an "inspired" German statement. The letter is as follows: "We send you herewith a letter which please publish in your next number. We hope you will be able to do so; in the contrary event, we shall be obliged to take other measures to satisfy our large German clientele."

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rickard Nordrook | Hunn | Colombo Oct. 30 |
| Morvada | Farquaharson | Middlesborough Sep. 24 |
| Lhasa | Penney | Karachi Nov. 2 |
| Benlomond | Webster | Semarang Oct. 15 |

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4th

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kerrienmoor | Sisterson | Gaston |
| Clan Maclean | Williamson | Chittagong |
| Peria | Exley | London |
| Wartenfels | Williams | Hull |

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday:

S. S. Oriental Valentine Shanghai

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Dumbea | for | Marseilles. |
| Do. | Salsette | for | Aden. |

S. S. Rickard Nordrook:—The steamer Rickard Nordrook, 698 tons, Captain H. Hunn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on Oct. 30, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Morvada:—The steamer Morvada, 5,119 tons, Captain J. Farquaharson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough, which port she left on September 24, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain S. Penney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on November 2, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Benlomond:—The steamer Benlomond, 3,123 tons, Captain A. Webster, arrived in harbour yesterday from Semarang, which port she left on October 15, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Oriental:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, 3,084 tons, Captain Valentine, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hokkai Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Hokkai Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Port Swettenham and Penang on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Egypt:—The P. and O. steamer Egypt arrived at Calcutta on Monday the 2nd November, 1914.

Wednesday, November 4th.

P. DOCK

| STEAMER | CAPT. | AGENTS |
|---|---|---|
| Arastos | Booth | J. Finlay & Co |
| Colenso | Branton | J. Finlay & Co. |
| Coraba | J. W. Ross | M. M. & Co |
| Jelunga | Lewis | T. M. & Co |
| Quilos | Gara | M. M. & Co. |
| Shinchi Maru | Sourchawa | N. Y. K. |
| Vinstra | Arnesen | Volkart Bros |

V. DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arabia | Palmer | P. & O. Co |
| Banca | Grawood | P. & O. Co |
| Chantala | Rice | M. M. & Co |
| Clan Leslie | Henderson | J. Finlay & Co |
| Dumra | Anderson | M. M. & Co |
| Olympia | Henderson | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Orsolo | Chieng | Venice S. N. Co |
| Oriental | Valentine 4.11 | P. & O. Co |
| Rangoon Maru | Nonuras | N. Y. K. & Co |
| Vinstra | Arnesen | |

Harbour Wharf.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Irrawadi | Goolam | Bo. S. N. Co. |

* Probable date of departure.

H. W. P. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Satrunji | Mahomed | Bo. S. N. & Co |
| Saraswati | Moola | |

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appledore | Jones | K. N. & Co |
| Ares | Hawes | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Baron Balfour | Symonds | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Benlomond | Webster | W. & A. G. Co |
| Brazilian | Snowdon | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Ian Macphee | Ady | |
| Chanala | Rice | M. M. & Co |
| Coithnes | Ridland | |
| Earl of Douglas | Rees | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Glenclunny | Taylor | |
| Hemedan | Mourad | M. M. & Co |
| Hiloo | Pearson | |
| Homayun | Courtney | T. M. & Co |
| Heilas | Bug | F. F. Campbell & Co |
| Itonus | Carey | |
| Inverness | Venus | Andrew Yule & Co |
| Jeddah | Terrell | T. M. & Co |
| Japan | Paulsen | |
| Kirin Maru | Nakamo | N. Y. K. |
| Lhasa | Penney | M. M. & Co |
| Locksley Hall | Gardner | K. N. & Co |
| Mintaka | Paulsen | K. N. & Co |
| Movvada | Farquaharson | M. M. & Co |
| Meteor | Remmereen | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Queen Maud | Howes | Ewart Latham & Co |
| Rajput | Thompson | T. Morrison & Co |
| Rikard Nandrook | Hunn | |
| Rotenfels | Williams | Dock Manager |
| Singu | Reid | Shaw Wallace |
| Sildra | Bryn | M. M. & Co |
| Shwedagon | Creagh | |
| Sutton Hall | Crawford | K. N. & Co |
| Vinstra | Arnesen | Volkart Bros |
| Waddon | Peterson | W. & A. G. & Co. |

## EXPORTS.

Nov. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 21 bales goat hair, 6 bales wool, M. J. Jomabhoy and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 990 cwts. masoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 4,340 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 400 cashewnuts, R. Jivandas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 100 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia & Co.; 66 casks goat skins, Nisamuddin & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, Flemings Shaw & Co.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto (s) 681 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Wartenfels (s) 2,270 tons manganese ore, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dumbia (s) 4 pots rosa oil, 200 cwts gum arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,980 cwts linseed, 592 cwts gingillyseed, 802 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri.

FOR KOBE.

Shinchika Maru (s) 1,900 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Banca (s) 400 bales cotton, M. Amersey & Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, Framjee Sons & Co.

Oriental (s) 200 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 40 cwts. sharkfins, H. Badroodin.

## IMPORTS.

S. S. Sutton Hall from Liverpool, Agents—K. Nixon & Co.; 482 cases 234 bales cotton yarn, 2 trusses 2,014 cases 1,385 bales cotton goods, 3 cases worsted yarn, 34 cases 97 bales woollen goods, 42 bales 46 cases mixed woollen goods, 4 cases artificial silk and cotton goods, 3 cases artificial silk goods, 1 case linen goods, 14 cases linen and cotton goods, 707 cases 950 boxes 30 bundles soap, 21 casks sulphate of soda, 150 kegs sulphate of copper, 100 drums caustic soda, 100 drums sulphide of sodium, 82 drums magnesium chloride, 31 casks zinc chloride, 40 bags 1 case dextrine, 20 cases gum tragasol, 1 case cigarettes, 24 cases plug tobacco, 10 cases manufactured tobacco, 600 bundles buckets, 7 casks tiles, 30 barrels tallow, 

# HIGH COURT.

## INSOLVENCY COURT.

### VACATION SITTING.

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, presided over a special vacation sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of the following among other matters:—

EXTENSION OF INTERIM ORDERS.

Re Ezekiel Reuben.—Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order till the hearing of his application for discharge. Counsel said his client had served notices and the hearing was fixed for 18th November.

His Lordship granted the application.

Re Tullockchand Zaverchand.—Mr. Jesangbhai Patel appeared on behalf of the insolvent, who was a pearl merchant and whose liabilities exceed a lakh of rupees and applied for an extension of the interim order for three months.

This being the first extension, his Lordship granted the application.

Re Napabha Jamasaji.—Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of interim order for three months. This was the first extension.

Re Khemchand Sarupchand Sha.—On the application of Mr. Jasangbhai Patel, this insolvent's interim order was extended till the hearing of his application for discharge.

Re Dayanath Krishnath Khote.—On the application of Mr. Jesangbhai Patel, this insolvent's interim order was extended for three months, this being his first extension.

Re Mavji Hirji Khoja.—Mr. Jesangbhai Patel applied on behalf of the insolvent for an extension of the interim order for two months. Counsel said that this was the sixth extension, but the insolvent had now practically succeeded in settling with his creditors. He had now lodged a scheme of composition signed by a majority of three-fourths in value of his creditors with the Official Assignee.

His Lordship granted the application.

INSOLVENTS IN JAIL.

Re Dawoodbhai Cassam Dalal.—This insolvent, who is in jail, appeared in person and applied for an interim order. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, appeared on behalf of the opposing creditor to oppose the application. This matter was adjourned on the last Court day to enable Mr. Wadia's client to put in an affidavit. The affidavit, Mr. Wadia said, had now been filed, and it showed that the insolvent had cheated the Court throughout, and had put his client to great cost. During attachment proceedings he had made false affidavits, and he had made away with the recoveries he made during the manœuvre of getting time. He had then tried to show that his income was Rs. 1,000 a month, and his schedule now showed that his assets were only Rs. 114 against his liabilities of Rs. 39,000 and odd.

His Lordship observed that in this case both the creditor and the Court were defrauded and he, therefore, refused the interim order

Re William alias Wallace Finlay Ross.—This insolvent, who was in jail, appeared in person and applied for an interim order.

His landlord appeared also in person and opposed the application on the ground that the debt had been incurred after the petition for insolvency.

His Lordship remarked that the matter would be gone into at the hearing and granted an interim order to the insolvent.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Re Nusservanji Merwanji Dubash.—Mr. B. J. Desai appeared on behalf of Mr. S. B. Munshi and Mr. H. N. Khambatta, opposing creditors, and applied under section 36 for the examination of five witnesses. Counsel said that these witnesses would depose to four transactions of the insolvent. They would speak to a transaction of Rs. 2,000 of which the insolvent had not given any account, and to another sum of Rs. 7,000 he recovered from a steamship company and with which he absconded to England. They would also depose to the income the insolvent made from a private boarding house that he kept, while one witness would give evidence about the assets the insolvent possessed in 1912. At this time, Counsel said the insolvent recovered some money and had tried to make a trust settlement in favour of his family. In his schedule now he had shown his liabilities at Rs. 37,600 and assets only Rs. 158.

His Lordship granted the application.

FURTHER EXAMINATION.

Re Jumnadass Keshavji and others.—Mr. B. J. Desai appeared on behalf of the opposing creditor, Gangaram Narotamdass, and applied for an order directing the further public examination of the first insolvent and his partner Mulji Ladha Khatri. Counsel said that on seeing the books of the insolvents, since the examination had closed, his client found that the insolvents had given undue preference to their relatives and were otherwise guilty of frauds. They had also amended their schedule since the examination, adding six more creditors and twenty more debtors. They had now shown their debts at Rs. 77,890 against assets worth Rs. 11,342.

His Lordship granted the application and further directed that the insolvents' application for discharge should be postponed until their public examination was concluded.

EFFORTS TO SETTLE.

Re Goculdass Narandass Thacker.—Mr. F. B. Motiwalla for the insolvent applied for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said this was the third extension, but the reason for it was that the insolvent was trying to settle with his creditros. He had submitted a scheme, which was signed by all the creditors except one, but without that man the statutory majority could not be obtained.

His Lordship pointed out that it was very unsatisfactory to try and obtain signatures first. When creditors found that their signatures were required they brought pressure, and often walked away with property. That was what the new Act intended to defeat, and yet schemes were not lodged at first with the Official Assignee to convene a meeting of creditors as provided by the Act. He, however, granted the application in this case.

SCHEME OF COMPOSITION.

Re Latif Mitha and others.—The Advocate-General appeared on behalf of the insolvents, and applied for the Court's approval and sanction to the scheme of composition. Counsel said that the total debts were just over a lakh, and good assets were Rs. 20,800. All the claims, except one of Rs. 1,494 were, however, bought up by the trustee, and he had guaranteed to pay four annas in the rupee.

His Lordship pointed out that all the insolvents had not been publicly examined.

The Advocate-General said that those who were not examined were minors. As there were several other details wanting in the affidavit in support of the application, his Lordship adjourned the matter till the next Court day.

WIFE IN OPPOSITION.

Re Nawabkhan Akhtarkhan.—Mr. F. B. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The insolvent's wife appeared in person to oppose the application. She had obtained a decree for Rs. 300 for "Meher" money and had executed it against the insolvent, who was now in jail.

Mr. Motiwalla said that the wife's affidavit was served on his client the evening previous. It contained no allegations of concealment of property and cruelty was not an offence under the Insolvency Act.

His Lordship adjourned the matter till the next Court day to enable the insolvent to put in an affidavit in reply.

PEARL MERCHANT'S ACCOUNTS.

Re Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Aziz.—The Advocate-General appeared on behalf of the opposing creditor, Mahomed Haji Essak Elias, and applied for a rule nisi calling upon the insolvent, an Arab pearl merchant, to show cause why he should not write up certain accounts, give full details of the purchase and sale of pearls, and in the meantime not to allow the public examination to conclude. Counsel said that the insolvent was asked to do all this by the Official Assignee and the Chief Clerk, but he had not done it yet.

His Lordship said the application was for an order against the insolvent directing him to do what he was bound to do.

The Advocate-General said that a definite order from the Court might have better weight than the orders given to him hitherto. It was very difficult to get on with the examination without the accounts.

His Lordship granted a rule.

24 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Re James Rufus Casey.—This insolvent, who is at present, employed in the G. I. P. Railway and who was formerly a resident of Jhansi, having been employed there, appeared in person and applied for his discharge absolute.

This application was adjourned on the last Court day on the application of Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of Mr. J. H. Abbott, to enable him to file his grounds of opposition. No creditor appeared yesterday and the matter was heard ex-parte.

His Lordship wanted to know how the liabilities had run up to Rs. 6,000, when the insolvent stated that a good deal of it was incurred without his knowledge. The monies were advanced to his wife and when the amounts became large, the creditor came down upon him. In one case two of his daughters and a minor son were made to sign. The principal creditor was Mr. Abbott, from whom he had once borrowed Rs. 1,500 and at another time Rs. 1,700. He had repaid Rs. 4,000 by now but the various debts had been amalgamated into one.

His Lordship asked who Mr. Abbott was, and the insolvent said he was a contractor and a member of the Viceroy's Council.

To further questions put by the Court, the insolvent said Mr. Abbott charged him twenty-four per cent. interest. These debts were going on since 1907 and he came to know of them in March, 1911. Since then he had paid Rs. 3,000. At that time, after all deductions, his salary came to Rs. 250 but he had to maintain his wife and nine children. His pay now was Rs. 350 a month, without deductions, which came to about Rs. 60 or Rs. 70.

His Lordship said the debt was very heavy and he must take notice of it. The discharge was, therefore, suspended for a year.

DISCHARGES.

Albert Samuel Ezekiel and Anant Vyankaji Khot obtained their discharge absolute.

The discharge of Ramchandra Ganpat Pendnekar, a clerk, was suspended for six months and that of Mahomed Rajab and another, buffalo merchants, for eighteen months.

## GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN CHINA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, November 2:—The "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent in Peking says that German military officers are closely associated with the movement to instil hatred and fear of Great Britain and Japan and to embroil China, thereby embarrassing the military resources and commerce of the Far Eastern allies.

Energetic counter-measures are necessary to avoid ugly developments.

---

A meeting was held in Jodhpur on the 31st October, presided over by Maharaj Sri Zalim Singhji Saheb, Vice-President of the Council of Regency, Marwar State, to give a farewell address on behalf of the Medical Staff, to Col. G. W. Grant, I.M.S., the Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States, on the eve of his departure to Europe on active service.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## PARSI LADY'S COMPLAINT.

### ALLEGATIONS OF INSULT AND ASSAULT

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hormusji N. Patel appeared in answer to a summons issued against him at the instance of Mrs. Soonabai Pirojsha Patel on a charge of insult and assault. Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Messrs. P. Godinho and K. F. Nairman, pleaders, defended the accused.

The complainant, Mrs. Soonabai Patel, in the course of her information, alleged that when she was going from the Court to her place of residence on the 27th ultimo, the accused saw her near the Bridge, and abused her. She got down from the gharry, asked him not to abuse her, otherwise, she would go immediately to the Court to complain. The accused thereupon further abused her and the Court, and threatened to kill her. She got frightened and entered her carriage, when the accused rushed at her, and gave her a blow with his umbrella. She was much terrified, and, she further alleged, the accused, in company with her husband Pirojsha, had insulted and threatened her on the previous Sunday. She was very much afraid for her personal safety, and prayed that the accused might be dealt with according to law.

On the application of counsel, the hearing was postponed to the 17th instant.

## THANA ABDUCTION CASE.

Mr. Manilal, City Magistrate of Thana, resumed the hearing of a case in which a young Mahomedan farrier named Babu Hussein is charged with having kidnapped a young Hindu girl, named Vatsalla. Mr. Shingneker, pleader, appeared for the girl's father, who is the complainant in the case; while Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. P. Vajifdar, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that the accused kidnapped her daughter, who was under the age of 16, from, Thana and brought her to Bombay, where she was kept in hiding.

The defence was that the girl and the accused were very much in love with each other and the girl went with him to Bombay. The Bombay Police were communicated with and at the instance of the girl's father, the accused was arrested. Medical evidence showed that the girl was over the age of sixteen and the police prosecution was accordingly dropped. Hence the present charge brought by the girl's father against the accused.

Major Murison, Superintendent of Matheran, said he had examined the girl while he was acting as Police Surgeon in Bombay, and he found her over the age of sixteen.

Mr. Azad asked the witness whether in Crown cases the opinion of Police Surgeons in Bombay was not invariably accepted by the Courts.

The witness said it was the practice to do so, though it was not considered final.

Further hearing was adjourned.

## 12 HOURS UNDER FIRE.

### TREACHERY UNDER THE WHITE FLAG.

A French officer, who is in hospital in Paris, having been wounded in the head by a shell, has given the "Matin" a graphic account of the fight in which he fell.

At nine o'clock in the evening, he says, I received the order to advance to entrench myself as well as I could and resist to the end. My company took up its position in a pouring rain, and about half-past two in the morning three shots fired by our sentries warned us of the approach of the enemy.

The Germans, who had been taking cover in a wood, crept to within 200 yards of us, when they formed up and charged. I commenced volley firing, and whole ranks of the Germans fell, but they continued to advance. Our well-directed fire arrested their advance when they were thirty yards from our trenches.

TREACHERY.

During the night a bugle sounded "Cease fire," but it was a German bugle. I was not deceived, and I shouted with all my power, so as to be heard by the enemy, "Fire independently." The Germans fled.

A few minutes later a German officer appeared, carrying a white flag. I advanced from the trench accompanied by four men. "We are 60," said the envoy, "and we wish to surrender." I replied, "Advance in order." Four men wounded in the legs staggered forward, and my men, believing the fight finished, showed themselves above the trenches.

A maxim, hidden in the wood, immediately opened fire on us with a hail of bullets, while a fresh attack was commenced. I gave the order to recommence volleying, and for the time the Prussians decamped. They left many dead and wounded, and on the following day we found that six men, armed with rifles, who had fallen in the front ranks of the enemy, wore the Red Cross on their arms.

BRAVE MEN HONOURED.

As a result of this skirmish, which was important, as warning the troops behind us, we received the following reward, of which we are all proud:—

The commander of the regiment mentions in the order of the day X and Y companies, who remained 62 hours under the fire of the enemy's infantry and artillery in the open field and in the rain without fresh supplies of food, and who repulsed two night attacks, losing a fifth of their effective without one man thinking of leaving his post.

The order mentions one Detoy, wounded in the thigh at midday on September 18, who continued to fire until half-past nine in the evening, and only quitted his post when the company was relieved.

# BELGIAN DELEGATES' RETURN

## REPORT OF MISSION TO UNITED STATES

Members of the Belgian Mission to the United States have returned to England. Reporting on their visit they say:—

"There is no doubt that a systematic campaign was organised and pursued in the United States to hide the true character of the present war. The organisers of this campaign try to lay stress on the statement that the Kaiser has been drawn against his will into a conflict which represents the struggle of German culture against Muscovite barbarism. The Germans deny with audacity any of their violations of the law of warfare. To the Allies, and particularly to the Belgians, they try to attribute the responsibility of the worst atrocities. In view of this, all the German influences in the United States are put into action—Consuls, papers, commercial firms, German societies of every kind.

THE KAISER'S TELEGRAM.

"The mere announcement of the arrival of a Mission sent by the King to expose the deplorable state of affairs in Belgium produced a particular emotion in Pan-Germanist circles. For instance, on September 9, two days before our arrival in the United States, President Wilson received from the Kaiser a long cable in which the Emperor protested with indignation against the part taken in the war by the civilian population in Belgium, and against the supposed atrocities perpetrated by our soldiers against doctors, nurses, and wounded. In this cable, evidently inspired by the desire to check the influence of the Belgian Mission, we find the famous sentence: 'My heart bleeds for Louvain, but the violation of the laws of war by the Belgian population has, sadly to say, obliged my generals to inflict this heavy punishment.'

"On September 12, a short time after our arrival, Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, published in the American Press letters he had received from Germany full of gross calumnies against the Belgians. In one of them, signed by a Prince of Reuss, they were accused of having gouged out the eyes of German wounded. A little later, the same Ambassador did not hesitate to publish in the 'Independent,' an American magazine, a signed article in which he stated that Belgium would have let France violate her neutrality if Germany had not taken the first step. He added that the destruction of Louvain was justified by the fact that the priests of that town had given arms to the civilians and had ordered the massacre of defenceless German soldiers. Meanwhile, Dr. Dernburg, formerly, Imperial Secretary for the Colonies, had arrived at New York with a whole staff of supposed Red Cross people. He repeated with emphasis the same accusations in newspaper articles, interviews, and declarations of all kinds.

PRESIDENT'S WARM WELCOME.

"Some German-American papers went so far as to say that President Wilson, bound by his declaration of neutrality, would refuse to receive the 'deputation of Belgian liars.' The members of the Mission did not believe it would be proper to answer such vile attacks. President Wilson, who was on leave at Cornish, came back to Washington to receive the Mission, to which he extended the warmest welcome.

"A significant fact is that it was only two hours after his reception of the Belgian delegates that he answered the cable which the Kaiser had sent to him seven days before. In his reply the President repeats the general considerations relating to American neutrality which he had pointed out in his answer to the Belgian Ministers. On the other hand, everybody has noticed, in this last document, the expression of respect for the Sovereign, of warm friendship, and of admiration for the Belgian nation, which he used twice over.

"On the same day President Wilson was requested to grant an audience to a group of German-Americans, headed by Mr. Brand, of Chicago, who entertained the idea of refuting the accusations brought forward by the Belgian delegation. This request was flatly refused.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

"Shall we add that the Belgian delegates have received unceasingly from public opinion, the most prominent newspapers, and the whole intellectual elite of the United States spontaneous testimonials of sympathy, which have been increasing as the behaviour of Germany towards Belgium has become better known, thanks to the publication of the records of the Commission of Inquest appointed by the Belgian Government?

"At the moment of leaving American soil the delegates have had the satisfaction of seeing the position of their country perfectly explained and ably defended in a remarkable article written by Dr. Charles William Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, and in an article contributed by Colonel Roosevelt, whom they had the advantage of meeting in Cleveland."

## OFFICIAL DENIAL OF MAUBEUGE CANARD

### BRITISH REPLY TO PROFESSOR HARNACK

A communication issued from the Press Bureau states:—

A statement is made from German sources, such as professor Harnack, that British ammunition had been stored at Maubeuge before the outbreak of war, and that this is evidence of previous intention on the part of the British Government to violate Belgian territory.

This statement is absolutely untrue. No decision to send a British force abroad was taken till after Germany had violated Belgian territory and Belgium had appealed for assistance. No British ammunition of stores had been placed at Maubeuge before these events, and any British ammunition or stores found at Maubeuge were sent there after, and not before, the outbreak of war and the violation of Belgian territory by Germany.

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| Noblesse Fino | ,, | 50 | ,, | 5 0 |
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| Grand Prix | ,, | 50 | ,, | 9 0 |
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| Odaliscas | ,, | 25 | ,, | 4 0 |
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| High Life in the East | ,, | 50 | ,, | 5 0 |

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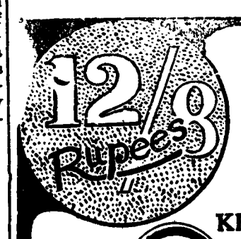


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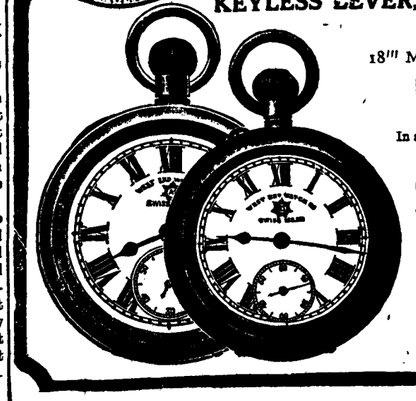

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

In Aid of the War Fund, performance of "Bhool Bhoolaya" by the New Alfred Dramatic Company at the Victoria Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Performance in aid of War Relief Fund, of "Buddha Dev," by Morvi Theatrical Co., Empire Theatre.

### FRIDAY, November 6.

Bombay High Court opens after the Vacation, 11-30 a.m.

P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the English Mails of 17th Oct. due to arrive at 8 a.m.

### DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

## Domestic Occurrence.

### DEATH.

BANAJI.—Maneckji son of Jeejibhoy Limji Banaji. Funeral this day at 7 a.m., (B. T.), Station Terrace, Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Col. H. Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Nov. 5.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending Novr:—7th.—Sergt. H. F. Lodge.
2. Riding School for all members daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. To-day Thursday evening the 5th Inst. there will be an advanced equitation drill for Officers, N. C. Officers and members of the Corps at 5-30 p.m. at the Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with arms.
4. It is notified for information that the Inspector of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Wednesday morning the 11th Instant Rendezvous Gymkhana Maidan at 7 a.m. punctually. Dress. Drill Order, Khaki with arms. Every member must attend unless he obtains special leave.
5. Recruits.—There will be mounted drill Riding School to parade dismounted. Recruits.—There will be mounted drill for all recruits on Saturday afternoon at Santa Cruz. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-7 p.m. Horses should be walked out on Friday afternoon and picketed at the Standing Camp. Buckets food and stable kit to be taken out by syces. Members intending to spend Saturday night in Camp should notify the Mess President Lieut. Baird by Friday evening.
6. Rifle Range.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be allotted to members of "A" & "B" Troop this week end, and not "C" Troop as stated in yesterdays orders. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-7 p.m. Saturday afternoon at 7-5 a.m. on Sunday morning. There will be no shooting for Recruits this week end.
7. Leave.—The undermentioned member is granted leave of absence from Bombay:—Trooper H. Bishop from 5th to 11th November inclusive.
8. Promotions.—The Officer Commanding is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:—
   Troopers H. R. Watson & C. H. Partridge to be Corporals.
   Troopers L. W. A. Herbert, John Reid, F. B. Sadler, K. B. Rogers & J. W. Hughes to be Lance Corporals, Trumpeter H. R. Harris to be Corporal Trumpeter.

(Sd.) R. A. SPENCE, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

November 5.

932. Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending November 7th:—
"B" Company, Thursday at 7 a.m.
Signalling Class at 7-30 a. m., at the Bandstand Friday.
Recruits and Reserves—Thursday at 7 a.m. Saturday, Inspection by Inspector of Volunteers in India. Fall in at Headquarters at 4-45 p.m. Dress.—Review Order with Helmets.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform must be worn at Company Drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
"C" Company, Friday, at 6-15 p.m. at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday, at 6 p.m.
"E" Company.
Signallers.—Until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade daily at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m. prompt. Dress.—Mufti.
"G" Company, Thursday, at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Dress.—Uniform, Shirts instead of tunics.
Recruits.—Thursday, at 6 p. m., at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the above mentioned days.
Saturday, the 7th November.—The Battalion will be inspected by the Inspector of Volunteers. Every N. C. Officer and man must attend unless he obtains special leave of absence from his Company Commander beforehand.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

933. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Thursday, 5th instant.—"F" Company Classfiring.
Friday, 6th instant,—"H" Company Reeruits.
Saturday 7th instant.—"G" Company Classfiring.
Sunday, 8th instant,—"F" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N-C Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

903. Recruits.—The Miniature Rance at Old Headquarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m., every evening except Saturdays. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.

925. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps as follows. Every N. C. Officer and man must attend, unless he obtains leave of absence from his Officer Commanding Company, beforehand.
Saturday 7th November.—All adult companies parade at Oval at 5 p.m., instead of Bombay Gymkhana as previously notified.
Monday, 9th November.—"I." "K," and "M" (Cadet), Companies Parade at Head-Quarters at 7-30 a.m.
Monday, 9th November.—"H" Company and Scottish High School parade at Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, at 8-30 a.m.
Monday, 9th November.—"L" Company and St. Peter's High School Parade at St. Mary's High School at 9. a.m.
Dress for the above parades.—Review Order with Helmets.
Wednesday, 11th November.—Motor Reserve and special Reserve parade at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m., with cars.

921. Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements are now available for issue to "C" and "D" Companies. Members of the above companies should draw them as early as possible.

929. Training.—Training for week ending 7th November, 1914, is to be a continuation of that laid down for 5th week in Syllabus of training and in accordance with pamphlet on Extended Order Drill and Fire Control vide Battalion Order No. 913.

930. Instruction Officers.—The parades for this purposes will take place until further. Orders at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Wednesdays only. Time and dress as before. Officers should make every effort to attend.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg., Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

November 4.

400. Classification Signallers.—Gunner J. Bracewell No. 1 Company B. V. A. passed as 1st Class Signaller in Morse (Lamps and small flags) and Semaphore at an examination held at Mahaluxmi on the 3rd November 1914.

401. Appointments.—No. 1590 Gunner J. Bracewell No. 1 Company to be Supernumerary Acting Bombardier dated 4th November 1914.
Acting Bombardier J. Bracewell to be assistant Instructor in Signalling No. 1 Company from this date.

402. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled, is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to E. E. Company from to-day's date:—
No. 189 Sapper E. M. Otto.

403. Leave.—The Officer Commanding is pleased to grant leave as follows:—No. 771 Sergt. W. A. Niven from 14th November to 28th December 1914.
No. 1584 Gunner C. W. Develin from 5th to 11th November 1914.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

## BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

Spanish March.—"A Bunch of Roses" ...Chapi
Overture.—"Masaniello" .....Auber
Valse.—"Un peu D'Amour" .....Silesu
Selection.—"The Mikado" .....Sullivan
Romance.—"Simple Aven" .....Thome
Reminiscences of "Gaiety" ...Caryll and ...Monckton.
Two Step.—"That Mysterious Rag" .....Snyder
"Rule Britannia."
GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

## ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York which left Liverpool on the 13th ultimo, is due to arrive to-day with the following passengers:—

Mrs. A. Alexander, child and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham, Miss Arratoon, Miss Andrews, Mrs. H. C. Alexander, Mr. H. C. Alexander, and 2 boys, Mrs. A. M. Ardagh, Mr. W. Broadwith, Major R. E. Bond, Mrs. Blenkinsop, Mrs. H. P. Hall, Mr. J. Eardley Baker, Miss E. P. Bartlett, Mrs. Burn and child, infant and nurse, Mrs. Drake Brockmann, Miss Drake Brockmann infant and nurse, Mrs. E. H. Berthond, Miss Barton, Miss Bain, Mr. H. W. Broucke, Mrs. Broucke, child, infant and ayah, Mrs. Bond's nurse, Mrs. Baldwin and infant, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. W. M. Crawford, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, child and inft., Miss Clearihue, Mr. Thos. Cosser, Mrs. Crawshaw and inft., Mrs. Cooper's nurse, Mr. J. Dodgson, Miss Thistleton Dyer Mrs. Davis, Mrs. W. E. J. Dobbs, Miss A. W. Dunningham, Mrs. Edgar and infts., Mrs. Edgar's nurse, Mrs. Forteath, Mr. J. A. Foster, Miss A. Fitzgerald, Miss B. Fitzgerald, Miss N. S. Fergus, Mrs. Fraser and child, infant and nurse, Miss Forteath and child, Mr. D. W. Gumbley, Mr. A. R. Graham, Mrs. R. Gadsby, Miss C. Gardner, Miss Glanville, Mr. S. Gray, Mrs. Goff, child and infant, Mrs. Hammond, Mr. W. C. Hickie, Mrs. Hickie, Miss Hickie, Miss Hickie, Rev. H. H. Heaton, Mr. J. G. Harley, Mrs. Harley and infant, Miss Hughes, Major Harrison, Mrs. F. Howard, Mr. Hilson, Rev. F. W. Hale, Mrs. Iremonger child and nurse, Mr. Lionel Ingles, Mrs. L. Ingles, infant and child, Mrs. H. B. Inglis, Miss H. A. Inglis, Dr. (Miss) E. J. Jellett, Mr. R. B. Joyner, Mrs. Joyner, Miss Joyner, Miss Joyner, Mrs. Kitty Joanindes, and a infants, Miss D. Kilpatrick, Mrs. Van Laing, Mrs. C. C. Luard, Child and Nurse, Mr. Measham Lea, Mrs H M McPherson, Mrs Van Marle, Miss M McMichael, Mrs D McKenzie, Mr D M McKenzie, Dr Laura Moody, Miss M McLean, Mr Northwood, Mrs V A Fraser Nash, Miss Newby, Mrs Nicholas, Mr. Tudor Owen, Mrs Owen, Mrs Forrest Preston & Infant, Miss Pim, Mr C H Penny, Mrs E W C Ricketts, Infant & Nurse. Mrs C S Rose, Mrs Ryves, Mrs & Miss Remfrey, Miss Smillie, Rev D F Smith, Mrs Smith, & 2 Children, Miss Scott, Mrs Spreckley, Mr Stead, Mrs M Maxwell Smith, Mrs Sherrard, 2 Infants & Nurse, Mr & Mrs W G Stares & Child, Miss B Sim, Mrs M Toyne, & Child, Mr Whitfield, Rev Dr W A Wilson, Mrs Wilson, Mrs D H Wilson, Infant & Nurse, Mr H F Ward, Mrs Ward, Mrs A W White & Infant and Child & Miss S Walton Mrs Young & Infant.

## BOMBAY S. N, COMPANY.

As a result of the poll held in accordance with the demand at the Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Sir Sassoon David, Bart. who had retired from the Board of the Company by rotation, has been re-elected a Director.

## DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, no cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera occurred in Bombay City. The total mortality from all causes on Tuesday was 76, with 73 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 86 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday was 1,654, out of which 5 were found to be plague-infected. All the five plague rats were caught in B Ward.

## CAUSES OF WAR EXPLAINED.

With a view to enlighten the people of Chiplun (Ratnagiri District,) as to the true causes of the war the present situation and the righteous motives that have compelled Great Britain to take up arms against Germany, a meeting was convened on Monday at Chiplun under the auspices of the Municipality. Mr. Baindur the Sub-Judge, addressed the gathering in Marathi for about two hours on the subject. He incidentally explained to the audience the utter impossibility of any German sub-marine or aeroplane turning up in India.

## FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. CORKE OF THE PORT TRUST.

A farewell entertainment given by the contractors and staff of the Bombay Port Trust on the occasion of Mr. E. A. Corke, Storekeeper, proceeding on leave prior to retirement was held at the "Noor-bag" on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Bond on behalf of the members presented Mr. Corke with a silver Tea Set.

Mr. Corke replied in suitable terms and thanked all for the valuable souvenir presented to him and said it would bring back to his memory in the days of retirement the kindliest feeling and most generous thoughts.

## A FATAL STEP.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday touching the death of Jeeva Kala, a Hindu.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was aged about 25 years, was found suffering from the effects of opium poisoning and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently died. He had complained of pains in the stomach for the last four or five days, and was given house-hold remedies. The medical evidence was to the effect that the deceased had taken a small dose of opium on an empty stomach.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by opium poisoning, and that the opium was taken in a small quantity by way of medicine, but having been taken on an empty stomach, it caused death.

## BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above club was held on Sunday last at Mahim.

The first event a 10 bird handicap Sweep was won by W. Fraser with 7 kills inclusive of 1 handicap.

The second Sweep was taken by Dr. Suter with 8 kills and 1 handicap.

A competition at unknown traps and angles followed in which J. Cuninghame with 7 kills and 2 handicap was seen at advantage, A. W. Noble coming second.

The Tyros Cup, for which handicap men are only eligible to compete, was then shot for, kills with the first barrel counting three points and with the second two points. Dr. Suter shooting in excellent style broke the whole of his 10 birds, and with a score of 28 points was a fairly easy winner, J. Cuninghame with 23 points coming second.

The Colt Prize was the next event on the programme 1 barrel only being allowed, W. Fraser with 8 kills was the top scorer, and as this was his third win the Automatic pistol presented by the Colt Firearms Co. becomes his property, the second prize in Sweep going to A. Leeson.

A Double Rise Competition followed W. S. Rogers and J. Cuninghame with 7 kills each, plus 1 handicap tieing, on shooting off for 1st prize W. S. Rogers was the Winner.

The final event was a Surprise Competition, 4 birds released simultaneously being fired at by pairs of shooters, R. Kennedy and W. S. Rogers being the winners.

## GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a well-conducted Government High School for boys in Bombay like the Elphinstone High School. I cannot understand why should there not be a Government Girls' High School in Bombay. There are a few well-managed High Schools for girls conducted by the public; but they are not sufficient for the present demand. Therefore our benign Government should consider the question carefully and establish a High School for girls in Bombay.—Yours etc.,

K. D. R.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

# THE LATE MR. A. R. BURNEY.

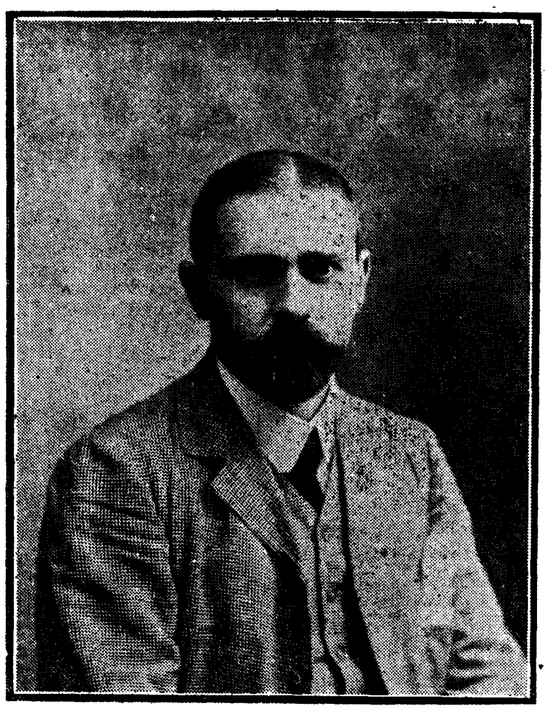

*Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.*

**Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, whose death was announced in yesterday's "Chronicle".**

## THE QUESTION.

### WOMEN, WORKERS, AND THE WAR.

Whether it wishes to or not, whether it prefers on the whole to sell its birthright for a mess of pottage, whatever its motives or desires, Mankind has been driven throughout the ages to ask certain questions and to ask them repeatedly and with ever-growing assurance until it gets the right answer, writes Lady Margaret Sackville in the "Daily Chronicle. At first these question take the form of uneasiness—an instinctive protest against something not yet defined as injustice. This uneasiness can be suppressed or ignored for the time by those who from interest or stupidity are unwilling to hear, but it continues, working the souls of men like a leaven, and at last expresses itself, often brutally and clumsily in revolution and destruction. Later the expression is different—calm, insistent, and in the end unescapable. It is then that those who can have to answer truly in sheer self-defence, otherwise they are swept aside. And it is in this gradual change in the conscience and hence in the actions of humanity that the only progress lies.

So men have asked the reason of slavery, of torture, of starvation, of tyranny—and slowly these evils in their cruder forms were modified or removed. So women are questioning; so the workers are questioning with ever-increasing logic and determination. And at a time when these, the mass of mankind, are paying with their lives, with their agony, with a prolonged and unnecessary marytrdom, for the mistakes of a few, it behoves them to ask in unison, insistently, everywhere, throughout the nations by day and night, the reason and significance of War.

### WOMEN THE FIRST AND LAST VICTIMS.

And first the workers must ask the necessity of this thing. Whether the newer world which is to emerge when that seething mass which is all that is now left of the old has cooled once more, has yet to hold further possibilities of outrage, torture, ruin for themselves. Whether national glory is still to be symbolised for them in mutilated children and burning homes, The suspicion, falsity and greed which have so far governed nations in their relations with each other are remote from them, outside their daily life. But they are helpless before that passion of domination and aggression which is common to wild beasts and the holders of irresponsible power. They are the first and last victims. And yet these are the meek of whom it is said that they shall inherit the earth.

And the women must question, too, asking whether, after all their exclusion from any direct influence in public affairs has not helped very largely to bring about the present inferno. They must ask whether any State which embodies for all practical purposes one point of view alone can be anything but ill-balanced. And whether they who have to pay so enormous a proportion of the cost of war should be so lightheartedly ignored when it is a question of letting loose those forces which make such a cost necessary.

But if they do not question they are doomed. Many more weary and blood-stained years will be theirs yet. They are doomed to wars whose motives will grow ever more indefinite and unreal. For all the old incentives have gone; there is nothing which can justify war to the modern conscience. The only war which has any splendour is one waged against bullying and aggression. This war, as far as the Allies are concerned, is a magnificent finale to all wars. But it must not be repeated. The best way to guard against bullying is to disarm strong and weak alike. Let the women and the workers see to it.

# ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Imperial Indian Relief Fund is now over 54 lakhs.

The Tibetan Government has ordered expulsion of all classes of Chinese residents in Tibet.

The General Council for Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom has agreed that the degree of Master of Surgery of the Punjab University should be recognised for registration.

There is a brisk demand for indigo in London. The price for middling Bengal indigo which was Rs. 300 on the 28th of August last rose to Rs. 500 on the 8th of October.

It is stated that Mr. C. F. Payne, I.C.S., Chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, will in the near future relieve Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police. Sir Frederick, it is said, has obtained a Home appointment.

It is proposed to arrange for 1916, the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death, a commemoration of the great poet, and the President of the British Academy having invited the Punjab University to participate in the movement, the Syndicate of the latter body has nominated Sir Louis Dane to be its representative on the General Committee.

Mr. John Murray is on the point of issuing the Historical Record of the Delhi Durbar, compiled room official sources under the authority of the Government of India. The work has taken time to prepare, but it is a very elaborate one, says the "Pioneer," being profusely illustrated both in colour and photogravure, and as it had to appear late it was wisely resolved to give the publisher full time to make it a finished production.

## COUP D'ETAT BY ESSAD PASHA.

### HIGH WORDS TO THE AUSTRIANS.

The Milan correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" gives some interesting particulars of the events immediately preceding the triumphal entry of the new dictator, Essad Pasha, into the Albanian capital, on October 5.

Two hours before the expiry of his ultimatum Essad Pasha sent forward his 10,000 armed escort to occupy strategic points of the city. The Albanian Senate thereupon sent a deputation announcing to him his election as President of the Provisional Government and Commander-in-Chief of the military forces; also congratulating him on enjoying the unbounded confidence of the Albanian nation.

That same evening, under the splendour of the moonlight, Essad Pasha passed through the city portals on foot, carrying the simple whip of an officer in his hand.

Amid universal acclamations he proceeded to the Konak, at the entrance of which members of the diplomatic corps were drawn up to greet him.

Saluting Baron Oliotti (the Italian Minister), Essad exclaimed:—"Never to my dying day shall I forget that here five months ago the Italian military officer saved me from assassination, Italian ships extended me their protection, and your fair land of Italy consoled my exile."

Then turning towards the new Austrian consul, Herr Krall, he said:

"My sincerest condolences, sir, for this war of yours. I have just come from the Servian headquarters at Nish, where I have seen 20,000 Austrian prisoners. I am only sorry not to see your predecessor, Baron Lowenthal, here, as I've an account to settle with him."

And this would-be new Albanian dictator then rendered homage to the Sultan in his religious capacity as Caliph of Islamdom. Essad invited the people to render thanks for the happy spirit of conciliation lately spreading over Albania that augured a new era of peaceful prosperity.

Finally, while the populace was still wafting upon the night air its delirious shouts of "Long live our Essad!" their new ruler, entering the Royal Palace, broke with his own hands the seals affixed to the private apartments and installed himself comfortably in the bedroom of the fugitive Prince William of Wied.

## VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

### OVER 7,000 ENROLMENTS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Nov. 4.

Brigadier-General Lean addressing the Sind Volunteers at the annual inspection in Karachi, said that he was very pleased to see from the records that the number of the Sind Volunteer Rifles had increased by 200 since the outbreak of the war and that a new company had sprung into existence since his last visit, the Gymkhana Company. It was with pleasure that he heard from Major-General Shaw of the useful service rendered by the Corps. He wished to take this opportunity to clear up a misunderstanding which seemed to exist in some parts of India as regards volunteering. The primary duty of volunteering was local defence. It was maintained to act as an effective check on any local disturbances. Thus the members of the Karachi Volunteers would not be called upon to serve in any other place unless they themselves were willing to volunteer for such service. He was glad to see that since the declaration of war between six to seven thousand enrolments of new volunteers had taken place in India. This response in time of need had greatly gratified both the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.

## PORT OFFICER'S NOTIFICATION

The Port Officer, Bombay notifies that the depression is now moving in a north-westerly direction, and the centre of the area affected in probably 17 degrees north and 68 degrees east but the position and severity cannot be accurately estimated.

# A NEGLECTED CEMETERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be good enough to spare space in your much esteemed paper to publish the following facts in connection with the cemetery at Bhusawal with the hope of it coming under the notice of some generous-minded official, who has the power to alter existing conditions.

Only a few years ago it was one of the prettiest and neatest on the G. I. P., due in a great measure to the beautiful marble monument erected not only by railway employees and officials, but also by many notable Military and Government officials and public at large, and also being fortunate in being presented from time to time with a great many palms and beautiful plants by people leaving the station, it looked a veritible "Garden of Peace." At this time the Chaplains of both R. Catholic and Protestant Churches, took a keen and active interest in the improvement and welfare of the same. This naturally also led their flocks to do the same, who willingly subscribed for the upkeep; this was, as it should be, for if the community for whose benefit the cemetery is made do not appreciate and take an interest in its welfare, who then should do so?

But I regret to say that recently this has all been changed, with what view I do not know; if it was for further improvement the measure has proved to be a total failure.

At present the cemetery and management are under the sole control of the resident engineer; therefore the R. Catholic Chaplain has no voice in the matter and as there is no permanent resident Church of England minister at present (another deplorable fact that this community cannot maintain a resident Chaplain) the subscriptions to the cemetery by the community have been dropped entirely. The consequence is that if now anything objectionable is pointed out the cry is want of funds, and so the care of the cemetery has gradually been left practically to the tender mercy and sweet will of two Malies. These men take particular care to tend only those graves for which they are privately paid and obviously to the detriment and neglect of everything else in general as I can personally vouch for, having only lately visited the place and noted the following facts:—

The road and pathways have not apparently been gravelled or tended to for years, and where it has not become impossible from an over-growth of grass and weeds, it is fearfully stippery and greasey, proving an easy trap to the unwary. The beautiful plants and palms are all withered or gone—gone probably where the Malies have helped them to go. The whole of the monuments and graves are partially hidden beneath an overgrowth of grass and weeds 2 feet high, as if purposely hiding their tarnished faces, but wherever the grass has been cut by some enterprizing cooly one becomes painfully aware of the once beautiful monuments being covered with mud and birdlime, the accumulation of the neglect of years.

Further on I found all the *Katcha* graves sunk and the mounds flat with the ground and many of them quite obliterated and unrecognisable as graves, the number of plates lying about all over the place I pointed out these things to the Malies and asked why they were not attended to. They complained they could not find time to do so. They then commence picking up the numbers and sticking them indiscriminately over any grave they found without one. I stopped one of them doing so and told him to find out the proper numbers from the Burial Register. He calmly informed me that the register was lost. Now is this not a deplorable state of affairs in a Christian cemetery? It is a great wonder that no one either in the Church or Government takes notice of such gross neglect. If some fond relatives from distant homes wished to verify the burial of their dear and beloved ones, or wished to erect a monument to their memory, what would they find to help them when no record of burial exist?

In my futher investigations I noticed some small fittings of monuments missing and also other massive marble crosses 5 by 4 inches broken in several pieces. I asked the Malies about it but they pleaded ignorance. I examined the place closely and I found buffalo tracks around. I enquired of the Malies how cattle came into the place. They said they could not say, but I found out that the cattle were put in at night for grazing, this of course explained everything, how the monuments were dirtied or broken, how the grave mounds were flattened and the numbers scattered about. I also found out that during the day the place was a common resort for all the vagabond coolies loafing between the station and the Tapti. These interlopers not only congregate there to smoke but if too lazy to go to the river, use the tap water there to wash their filthy rags and desecrate the tombs by making drying props of them. There seems to be no restriction to anyone entering the place and utilizing it for private purposes. It is no wonder that there are thefts of minor felling from the place as reported from time to time.

Now I ask you Sir, is this correct, should it be allowed in a place admittedly sacred to the dead? Yet here a large Christian community sits in apathy seeing such things done daily and seem quite contented. Is it because they are afraid their pockets may be touched if they interfered? And what if it were? Surely it won't make them poor, in fact I would wish that the G. I. P. Railway authorities made it compulsory for every employer to subscribe not only towards the cemetery but the Church also, so as to maintain a permanent resident Chaplain there. And I would suggest that the Company be asked to allot a certain sum from the Fine Funds for the cemetery, as it was lately decided to use this money for general benefit. This will then enable those concerned in its up-keep to engage extra Malies and get things ship-shape. Extra labour is very much needed as 20 years ago I knew they had more labour in the cometry through it was a small one then and now they have two men who are more interested in their private enterprizes than for the well-being of the place though in the past few years this cemetery has been enlarged twice.—Yours, etc.,

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The

Bombay Chronicle

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"O. T."

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Thursday, November 5, 1914.*

## THE FATE OF TURKEY.

The British Government have every reason to be satisfied with and grateful for the expressions of opinion in regard to Turkey's participation in the war which have come from all classes of public men and leading Mahomedan journals throughout India. Equally gratifying are the telegrams which tell us that in Egypt leading Mahomedans strongly deprecate the action into which Turkey has been forced and that, in those regions in North Africa where French influence predominates it is realised that Turkey has been forced into this conflict by the recklessness of the mistaken patriots who have secured control of the military machine and have thus been able to force the unwilling hands of the Sultan. It has been made clear with gratifying promptitude that the Moslem leaders of thought in this country do not regard this new war as a conflict in any way involving or compromising their religious allegiance. Turkey, has made the war, it has not been forced upon her by any external considerations whatever; its objects are purely secular, and, we think, the public in this country and in Europe may rest assured that any efforts on the part of unscrupulous persons to play upon the feelings of ignorant people in India, by representing this as a struggle in which Mahomedan interests are at stake, will meet with little success. Mahomedans in this country have always drawn the line hard and fast between their political or secular allegiance and their religious obligations. They know exactly what their interests and their duty require of them, and there is as little chance of their confusing the two, so long as they are clearly instructed as to the issues of this war, as there is of the Roman Catholic in England permitting his fealty to the King to be compromised by his spiritual allegiance to the Pope.

We have said that we need be grateful to the leaders of Mahomedan opinion for having so promptly made clear their attitude, and their determination to maintain their loyalty to the King-Emperor, no matter how great the sorrow with which they may view a conflict in which the status of Turkey, in which they have naturally the strongest sentimental interest, is involved. Gratitude is due, because these public expressions will go far to prevent the occurrence of any misunderstandings which might have been possible, if the leaders of opinion had not taken it upon themselves to make it clear at the outset that this is not a war in which the religious interests of Mahomedans are involved, and further, that Turkey had no interest in the present European conflict but that of her own seeking. As his Highness the Aga Khan says in the striking manifesto, which we publish in another column, Turkey has gone to war neither for the cause of Islam nor for the defence of her independence. We are not concerned to enter into the discussion as to whether the Sultan is the true Caliph or not, and whether, as such, Indian Mahomedans owe him a special sort of allegiance. It is true that this sentiment is of recent origin in India, and is not based either on dogma or tradition. Indeed, it is not so many years since that the then recognised leaders of Mahomedan thought and progress in India sturdily repudiated any such notion. There has grown up a school of recent years, however, equally sturdy in its opinion and with, perhaps, a larger influence over the uneducated masses, who hold the other view. They have spread their propaganda very vigorously, and though, as the views expressed in our columns during the past two or three days have shown, their claim is still resisted by Mussulmans whose right to be heard is unassailable, there is undoubtedly a large mass of opinion in their favour. That is a matter of dispute, however, which we are not concerned to discuss, and have not the right to pretend to decide. Whether the Sultan be the Caliph or not the Mahomedan world has not only undoubtedly possessed a sentimental affection for Turkey as the last remaining great Power under purely Mahomedan rule, but has regarded Turkey as the trustee of Islam. All that concerns us is that it should be realised by Mahomedans that, if Turkey loses her position as a Power and as the trustee of Islam, the act will have been of her own doing and one for which the Allies cannot be held responsible.

In saying this, however, we do not wish to be misunderstood. That Turkey should meet with the fate indicated in the manifesto of his Highness the Aga Khan is a possible outcome of this war which Mahomedan opinion in this country will have to face. But we do not think that the best thought in England will desire such a consummation, even after the wanton attack upon their country in the hour of a great embarrassment. Great Britain has no interest in seeing any Power but Turkey installed in Constantinople, or in possession of any of the Sultan's present dominions in Asia, and, while she will be compelled to pay due deference and give a reasonable heed to the claims and demands of her Allies, who have equally to suffer for the wanton conduct of Enver Pasha and his friends, we trust it will be none the less possible for the British Government to direct its efforts towards the re-establishment of Turkey on the Bosphorous under reasonable, though strict, safeguards, of a nature effectually to prevent in the future so unfortunate a betrayal of her interests. Whether this will be possible or not, however, is in the hands of Fate. It is one of the most tragic aspects of the disastrous step which Turkey has been cajoled and coerced into taking, that not only has she turned upon her historic protectors and friends, but she has thrown open the door to her ancient enemies, in circumstances that may make it impossible for her friends, willing as they may be to be generous and lenient, to save her from them and herself.

## Notes of the Day

### The Viceroy's Son.

The Viceroy's wounded son, we learn, is at Princess Henry of Battenberg's Hospital where he has has been operated upon and is now reported to be doing well. His cousin, Lord Alington's son, is at the same hospital and is also out of danger. It is said that the two cousins are curiously alike and that when his Excellency's brother went to see his nephew the other day "he took some time in discovering which was which of the two young soldiers, as they are both in the same ward."

### Germany's Financial Straits.

Much doubt prevails in financial circles as to Germany's ability to supply herself with money to continue the war for a prolonged period. As our readers know the German Government has already made a raid on the people's savings and has debited against the bank balances of her merchants a portion of the war loan. An announcement has been made in Germany that she is going to raise 250 million pounds. Half of this loan is offered as Treasury bills and half as irredeemable stock at 5 per cent, the price being 97½. The price alone shows what a fall there has been in Germany's credit, as only a few weeks before the war started German Government three per-cents could be bought to yield only about 4 per cent. In contrast with this England placed £45 million worth of Treasury bills, which only yield about 3½ to 3¾ per cent, and she can get any amount of money at this rate, as evidenced by the eagerness with which the bills were taken up. The response to the German appeal for a loan in Germany has been very poor indeed, and she is unable to find anyone outside to lend her the required amount. The United States has shown no particular eagerness to do so, and is the only country able to finance her.

### Germany's Indebtedness.

In 1877 Germany's debt amounted to something like £3½ million but at the end of 1913 the total debt amounted to £1,000 millions of which £230 millions was interest bearing. At the end of the Franco-German war she started with £200 million, the indemnity which she had wrung from France, and yet owing to her ambition for supremacy both on land and sea, she had accumulated this colossal debt. The present war again will add greatly to the already heavy burden. Add to these £1,000 millions, the loan proposed to be raised now, and the total debt will amount to £1,250 millions, on the Imperial portion of which the annual interest will come to at least £25 million, this of course without making any provision for a sinking fund. Owing to the enormous armies she has placed in the field, the present loan of £250 millions will not go a long way, and Germany will have to go into the market again for fresh sums, unless she makes use of those devious ways in which she is such an adept. Germany intended no doubt to profit by this war by another heavy indemnity, such as the one she exacted from fallen France in 1870, but this time everything has gone wrong with her plans. If Germany is resolved to carry on this war until the end of her resources is reached, so are the Allies; but it is the last £100 millions that will be the deciding factor, and England alone in in a position to procure these last £100 millions.

### The Rumour-Mongers.

In India many people are apt to think that the invention of amazing canards about the war is the peculiar characteristic of our bazaars. In England, however, rumour seems to be equally busy, alarmist and untruthful. "The World" expresses the hope that some raconteur with a witty tongue or pen is keeping a record of all the extraordinary stories alluded to. "The passing of the Cossacks through England would," it says, "come first, the Cabinet Minister, the German governess and the lonely grave in the back garden would follow. Space would be found for the sailor prince in the Tower and in the Spy Section for the hotel manager who in the first three weeks of the war was shot regularly twice a week and always before breakfast, never after luncheon. The list can easily be added to."

### Why Prince Louis Resigned.

The story of the sailor prince in the Tower, evidently has reference to an abominable canard about Prince Louis of Battenberg which was spread about London during mail week. This was effectually set at rest, however, by the publication in the morning papers on Wednesday of mail week of the following paragraph:—

Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, after a busy morning in the War Room at the Admiralty visited the Prime Minister at 10, Downing Street, yesterday afternoon, and was in conference for some time with the right hon. gentleman.

The London correspondent of a contemporary says that this particular legend "owes its origin to a certain publicist, not generally considered a very pragmatical person, having in a weekly paper expressed his opinion that the present First Naval Lord, who has been a naturalised British subject since he was a boy of 14 and whose service in our Navy covers a period of 40 years or more, should be asked to resign!" Evidently, in spite of Prince Louis' well-known absolute loyalty to Britain, these rumour-mongers have made so much mischief as to induce him at last to take himself the step that was suggested by the writer alluded to above.

### The "Hindustan Review."

The November number of this review opens with a very lucid article on "The Deeper Causes of the Great War" by Dr. W. A. Courtney. This was originally written as an introduction for Mr. J. M. Kennedy's "How the War Began," and gives in a small compass all the salient causes which led to the war, and traces its history very clearly. The writer demonstrates conclusively that the war was precipitated by Germany's action, and that she had been preparing for it for a long time. He concludes by saying: "It is a war not only against dynastic ambition, but against all those forces of a soulless materialism which sap the very foundations of culture." The next contribution is again on war, by the veteran Mr. Frederic Harrison. This was published in January, 1913, and he forecasted that the whole international system would have to be "overhauled, reconsidered, revised." He tells with a prophet's vision that "England, Europe, civilization, is in imminent peril from German expansion," words which have proved too true. He ends the article with two most pregnant suggestions: "A tremendous crisis is before us. And they who are blind to it may be guilty of one of the most awful catastrophes in history." The Rev. E. H. Waller has an article on "The Meeting of East and West in the First Century A.D." and he expresses a pious hope that Christianity may bring eternal union and prosperity to India. There are several other very readable articles.

### Ramkrishna Sevashram, Kankhal.

The Superintendent of the Ramkrishna Sevashram ("Home of Service") at Kankhal, near Hardwar, has issued an appeal to the charitable public for funds to enable this well-known charitable and medical institution to meet its growing requirements and to equip it properly. The Sevashram, which is now in its fourteenth year of existence, was founded by the late Swami Vivekananda, moved by the sufferings of the illiterate and helpless village population of Hardwar and its suburbs, who had been decimated by the awful famine of 1897-98. Free medical relief by qualified men who have consecrated their lives to this work of labour of love, is given to all without distinction of caste, race or religion. Last year as many as 9,553 persons got relief as out-patients, while 154 were admitted as in-patients, all being treated freely. The institution is maintained on the charitable doles that come in from all quarters of India. Since November, 1913, a night school has been started at the Sevashram for the education of the "chamar" and other depressed classes. The special needs of the Sevashram at present are, (1) the construction of a cholera ward at a cost of Rs. 3,000; (2) the construction of a general ward for poor people at a cost of Rs. 5,000; and (3) the construction of a building at a cost of Rs. 3,000 for the depressed class school. Funds are also urgently needed to cope with the extraordinary demand for relief which the approaching Kumbha Mela in April next, attracting thousands of pilgrims, will create. It is to be hoped that the appeal of the Sevashram will meet with a steady and generous response.

### The Jews in Russia.

This great war on the Continent of Europe has brought about many wonderful things in its course, and one of them is the growing friendship between the Christian and the Jewish populations of Russia. The papers in Russia contain some anecdotes of Jewish gallantry and dash during actions. At the beginning of the present war, it will be remembered, the Russian Government gave commissions to persons of Jewish nationality, which was a new departure. The Jewish population has undergone a great deal in Russia, what with the many disabilities under which they suffered, and the progroms to which they were subjected. It must be admitted, however, that the blame for this state of things does not lay on one side only. The pleasant change now introduced, it is hoped, will prove of immense benefit both to the Government and to the Jews themselves. Of course, the Russian Government has held out no hopes of amelioration in their status beyond what has been done already, but Russians as a whole believe that this war will transform their condition, political and economical, for the better.

### Mr. Roosevelt on Treaties.

The uselessness of treaties without the requisite physical force to back them was never better demonstrated than in the present war. Germany has torn up the treaties by which she had bound herself, on her solemn faith, to respect the neutrality of her smaller neighbours, Belgium and Luxemburg. Belgium, however, is heroically defending herself although confronted with utter ruin. Mr. Roosevelt, therefore, thinks that the American nation as a whole should by now realise that it is utterly useless to trust other nations to respect American treaties unless she can make them behave honestly by her. He pungently observes:

What has befallen Belgium and Luxemburg—not to speak of China,—shows the utter hopelessness of trusting to any treaties, no matter how well-meant, unless behind them lies power sufficient to secure their enforcement.

Luxemburg made no resistance. It is now practically incorporated in Germany. Other nations have almost forgotten its existence, and not the slightest attention has been paid to its fate, simply because it did not fight, simply because it trusted solely to peaceful measures and to the treaties which were supposed to guarantee it against harm.

The Belgians have fought hard and gallantly for all that makes life best worth having to honourable men and women. In consequence, Belgium has been trampled under foot.

There is no other alternative for America, he says, but to built a strong navy and sufficient army, if she wishes to be independent of the doubtful goodwill of stronger nations of Europe.

## Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have written to Mrs. Munglagavri Chunilal H. Setalvad, expressing their intention of witnessing the special performance of "Budha Dev" which takes place to-night at 9-15 p.m. at the Empire Theatre, and of which the proceeds are to be made over to the Ladies' Branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund.

Colonel Walton Ree has been posted as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Lahore, replacing Mr. Dove Wilson who becomes Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway.

The Tikka Saheb of Rampur, Busher State, will be installed on the Gaddi by Colonel Burlton, Superintendent, Simla Hill States, on the 13th instant.

## GREAT BRITAIN UNDER ARMS.

### STRUGGLE AGAINST MILITARY DESPOTISM.

### AN AMERICAN VIEW.

England presents at the present moment a striking spectacle of national regeneration, writes the "New York Sun." Until two months ago she seemed to be plunged into a torpor from which it appeared impossible to awaken her. Her wars in the Sudan and in South Africa, the imminent menace of armed rebellion in Ireland, and the exasperating outrages of the militant suffragettes were powerless to arouse her from her sleeping sickness. The remainder of the world either gloated or mourned over her decadence.

But since the beginning of August there has been a marvellous change. Englishmen have shown since they threw down the gauntlet to Germany, barely seven weeks ago, that all the talk concerning the moral and physical deterioration of their race is without foundation, and that they remain true to the original stock from which so many of us on this side of the Atlantic are proud to trace our descent.

It needed the call to arms to work the miracle, a call not for the purpose of protecting or acquiring far distant possessions, as in the case of the Egyptian and South African campaigns, but to maintain the solemnly plighted word of the nation. Instantly the men who but yesterday were dubbed "flannelled fools" by their favourite poet, and were thought to have no interest in life beyond cricket and football, sprang to their feet, filled with enthusiasm, as ready to give every drop of their blood for the safety and honour of their native land as their sires when a hundred years ago they played the leading role in freeing Europe from the military despotism of Napoleon. Peer and commoner, capitalist and labourer, squire and peasant, have all flocked to the colours in response to their country's summons, taking their place in the ranks not as officers, but as privates, regardless of birth, position, place, private interests, and family ties.

### A REVELATION TO THE GERMANS.

They have done this with an eagerness that has proved a perfect revelation to the Germans, who had scoffed at the idea of any serious military resistance on the part of Great Britain. From south, east, and west men are thronging to join the English Army in the field. Canada, India, Australasia, and South Africa all are hurrying their sons by the thousands to France to help deliver the world once more, as they hold, from the crushing burden of military terrorism.

The zeal which the Englishman shows how not to do a thing until it is absolutely necessary has been apt to deceive people into the belief that he could not do the thing if he tried. It has been rashly concluded that because he tolerated and accepted matters that were distasteful and injurious to him rather than deal with them energetically and promptly he was decadent and ready to submit to anything rather than to involve himself in avoidable trouble and expense. He has contributed to this impression by his readiness to grumble at and to criticise everything pertaining to the Empire.

But let there come a time when the honour and the safety of the nation are at stake, and he is quick to action, as quick and as patriotic to-day as those of his forebears of old to whom England is indebted for the grandest pages of her two thousand years of history. That is one of the lessons, one of the most inspiring lessons, of the war now raging in the Old World.

## A GERMAN TRICK IN POLAND.

### ARTILLERY BURIED AND SURMOUNTED BY CROSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent telegraphs that the Germans have placed on the graves of their dead in East Prussia, trophies, helmets, etc., but no crosses, whereas large mounds have been left in Poland surmounted by crosses The discrepancy led to an investigation from which it was discovered that the mounds enclosed whole parks of heavy and even light artillery which the Germans were unable to drag over the clay sloughs.

In ten days the Germans covered 88 miles although they spent three days in fighting a pitched battle in an entrenched position on the way.

# GERMANS' PRECIPITATE RETREAT.

## KILLED AND WOUNDED ABANDONED.

## ALLIES PUSHING FORWARD IN BELGIUM.

According to a Belgian communique, the Germans are abandoning their killed and wounded and are retiring east of the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude. The communique adds that everywhere we find indications of a precipitate retreat and we are pushing forward. A "Daily Mail" message says that Belgian aerial reconnaissance has observed a distinct movement of retreat towards Brussels.

A German head-quarters staff despatch also admits that inundatious south of Nieuport precluded all operations in that distant.

The Headquarters Eye-witness gives in his statement instances of the enemy's immense losses in Belgium, while another message says that hospitals in Berlin are not sufficient to accommodate the extraordinary number of wounded. Theatres and concert-halls have been converted into hospitals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### PRECIPITATE RETREAT OF GERMANS.

#### KILLED AND WOUNDED ABANDONED

#### ALLIES PUSHING FORWARD.

HARVE, Nov. 3.

A Belgian communique says:—The enemy is abandoning his killed and wounded, and retiring eastward. We are pushing forward. Everywhere we find indications of a precipitate retreat. A German officer has confessed that the Germans have lost here 30,000 men, of whom ten thousand were killed.

HAVRE, Nov. 4.

A Belgian communiqué issued at nine last night says the enemy is retreating east of the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude.

The Belgians have taken many prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

[illegible] the north of France says that Belgian aerial reconnaissance has observed a distinct movement of retreat towards Brussels.

It is stated in Rotterdam that the Germans have removed their head-quarters from Thielt to Ghent.

### GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A German head-quarters despatch admits that inundations south of Nieuport precluded all operations in that direction.

The despatch says that the whole country has been destroyed and will not recover for a long time.

### PASSAGES OF YSER REOCCUPIED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A Paris communique says: The Allies have reoccupied the passages of the Yser without great difficulty and south of Dixmude towards Gheluvelt our advance has been particularly noticeable. In the region north of the Lys, in spite of the enemy's attacks we maintained our positions. Fresh German attacks against the suburbs of Arras, Lihons and Quesnoy all failed.

We further progressed eastward of the forest of Aigle. Our troops who had been holding the slopes eastward of Vailly were drawn back to the valley but we maintained the positions above Bourgetconin on the right bank of the river.

There have been violent cannonades between Rheims and the Meuse; also on the heights of the Meuse.

Fresh efforts by the enemy in Argonne have been checked. We have continued to make progress north-west of Pont-a-Mousson. There have been some small actions on the right wing favourable to our arms, especially along Seille.

### ENEMY ABANDON YSER CANAL.

PARIS, Nov. 3

It is officially stated that the enemy appears to have abandoned the left bank of the Yser canal at Dixmude. The Allies have maintained their positions along the whole front.

### HUGE GERMAN LOSSES.

#### THOUSANDS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

#### BERLIN HOSPITALS CROWDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Headquarters Eye-witness gives instance of the enemy's immense losses. At Armentierers alone they lost six thousand in a few days, while in a fierce action at Lagheir a whole battalion was wiped out. We discovered north to the Lys on the 23rd October over 1,500 dead.

The spectacle of German new formations chanting national songs and marching to certain death in solid masses is inspiring, but pitiable.

The operations have showed the new formations' lack of training but have demonstrated that superhuman bravery alone cannot win in modern war.

The Germans, however, are in great force. Though, undoubtedly, we have inflicted immense loss, they have so far filled the [illegible]

The hospitals in Berlin are not sufficient to accommodate the extraordinary number of wounded. Theatres and concert-halls have been converted into hospitals.

### RIGID MARTIAL LAW.

#### NO ONE ALLOWED TO ENTER OR LEAVE BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.

The "Handelsblad" says that all communication between Sluis and Belgium has been completely interrupted. Nobody is allowed to enter or leave Belgian territory. The Queen of the Belgians is still accompanying the King and the troops.

A despatch from Hanover, according to the same paper, says that the General Commanding the Tenth Army Corps has proclaimed the most severe martial law. He says there has been an outburst of espionage He lays peculiar emphasis on the statement that neither the attitude of the populace nor the position in the battlefields is the reason for this measure.

### FRENCH PRESIDENT DECORATES BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

President Poincaré has conferred the Legion of Honour on 119 British officers for bravery between August 21st, and 30th.

### BOMBARDMENT OF TSINGTAO.

#### ENEMY REPLY FEEBLY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

It is officially stated that the bombardment of Tsingtao has resulted in great damage to Ites Hill, an important strategic point and elsewhere. The oiltanks have been fired. The enemy replied feebly.

### IMPERIAL LOAN TO AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 3.

It is announced that the Imperial Government is assisting Australia with a loan of twenty millions sterling.

### NAVAL NORTH SEA SKIRMISH

#### BRITISH SUBMARINE DESTROYED BY MINE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Press Bureau states that submarine D5 has been sunk in a skirmish with a German squadron which was retreating in the North Sea.

The presence of an enemy squadron was reported by the gunboat Halcyon, whereupon various naval movements took place. The enemy's squadron retreated rapidly and avoided action. The rearmost cruiser dropped mines, one of which struck the submarine. Two of the submarine's officers and two men were saved.

#### FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The sinking of the submarine was the sequel to the attack off the coast early in the morning by an enemy squadron on the Halcyon, a coastguard gunboat engaged in partolling.

The Halcyon had one man wounded.

The enemy retreated rapidly and although shadowed by light cruisers could not be brought to action before dusk.

The submarine was on the surface at the time and the officers saved were on the bridge.

Nothing else happened during the day in Home waters. A gunboat flotilla has been available to support the Belgian left flank.

### GERMAN WARSHIPS IN THE PACIFIC.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 4.

The German warships Gneisenau, Scharnhorst and Nuernberg called at Valparaiso on Monday and left at night after provisioning.

Valparaiso is the second city of Chili, and next to San Francisco the principal American port on the Pacific. It is situated on the bay of the same name.

### GERMAN CRUISER AT HONOLULU.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The State Department has notified the Japanese Embassy that the German cruiser Geier now at Honolulu, will be given certain date, not made public, either to sail or be interned.

A Tokio message, dated Oct. 31, said:—Although repairs to the German cruiser [illegible] ing in the port for the purpose of detaining the Japanese warship which is watching for her.

Honolulu is the capital of the Hawaiian or Sandwich islands on the southern coast of the island of Oahu.

### ROLL OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The following list of casualties is issued:—

*Killed*:—Lieut. St. Charlton, Bedfords; Capt. M. Formby, Wiltshires; Second Lieut. Harding, West Kents; Lieut. Hewitt, Scottish Rifles; Capt. E. Jones-Vaughan, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. H. Shields, Medicals; Lieut. L. Stable, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. Vaughan-Sawyer, Thirty-fourth Sikh Pioneers; Second Lieut. S. Hodges, Officers Training Corps; Lieut. D. W. Rintoul, Medicals; Second Lieut. MacNeill, 16th Lancers.

*Died of wounds*:—Second Lieut. Gee, Wiltshires; Lieut. H. S. Lowe, Worcesters; Second Lieut. I. A. Macrae, Scottish Borderers; Capt. W. Northey, Durhams; Capt. E. T. Welchman, West Yorks.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The following list of officers killed is issued:—

Major W. L. Allen, and Capt. C. G. Andrews, Border Regiment; Second Lieut. E. B. Baker, Liverpools; Lieut.-Colonel W Bannatyne, Liverpools; Lieut. Bastard, Bedfords; Capt. J. H. Batten, Liverpools; Second Lieut. J. G. H. Bird, West Surreys; Major M. Buckle, West Kents; Capt. C. Cholmondeley, Border Regiment; Lieut. Clancy, Border Regiment; Lieut. Cottrell-Dormer, Scots Guards; Second-Lieut. Cronk, East Kents; Lieut. D. Fitzpatrick, South Staffordshires; Major Hon. H. J. Fraser, Scots Guards; Lieut. P. Furneaux, Liverpools; Capt. R. N. Gordon, Border Regiment; Lieut. Gross, West Kents; Capt. A. G. Hall, Bedfords; Second-Lieut. G. S. Ingram, West Surreys; Capt. E. H. Lees, Border Regiment; Lieut. G. B. Legard, West Kents; Lieut. Mitchell, South Lancs; Lieut. Murray, Coldstreams; Lieut. F. E. Robinson, South Staffordshires; Lieut. Smurthwaite, Black Watch; Capt. O. Steele, Berkshires; Capt. F. Stoddart, Wiltshires; Second-Lieut. C. Surtees, Border Regiment; Second-Lieutenant H. Wallace, Liverpools; and Lieut. J. B. Warren, Border Regiment.

*Died of Wounds*.—Second-Lieut. B. Denny, Liverpools.

# INDIANS' GALLANT CONDUCT.

## SIR JOHN FRENCH'S CONGRATULATIONS.

## GREAT DASH IN ATTACK.

## EXTRAORDINARY ADAPTABILITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The following message from an officer attached to the staff of the General Officer Commanding the Indian Expeditionary Force in France, has been transmitted to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State:—

It is not possible at present to attempt a detailed or complete narrative of the operations of the Indian troops. It is, however, proper to announce that they have now been in action for several days.

A portion of the troops were employed in certain operations before the arrival of the complete corps. One of the first regiments to go into action was heavily shelled while entrenching.

An officer who was present, particularly observed the indifference of the men throughout this experience. It was noticed that after the first few shells they hardly troubled to look round.

An opportunity later afforded them of showing their qualities in attack. A certain village possessed tactical importance and the task of storming it was assigned among others to the Indian troops.

They advanced under circumstances of the greatest difficulty under heavy rifle and machine gun fire with a dash and resolution worthy of the highest tradition of the army.

The following message has been received by the Indian Corps Commander from the Commander-in-Chief:—

"Please congratulate your Indian troops on their gallant conduct and express my gratitude to them."

The Corps Commander under whose orders the first units to be engaged had been temporiraly placed, also sends a warm [illegible] They have shown a degree of adaptability which is extraordinary. The development of the campaign will show that the Indian troops are as admirably trained and disciplined as they have already proved that they are courageous.

### THE LATE PRINCE MAURICE OF BATTENBERG.

#### COURT MOURNING IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

Three weeks' court mourning from the 28th October for the late Prince Maurice of Batternberg is notified. In India half mourning is to commence from the 11th instant, up to which date it will be full.

### DEFINITE GERMAN FAILURE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The Viceroy has received the following cable from the Secretary of State:—

A Russian official report announces the definite failure of the German attempt to break through the Russian fortified position on the East Prussian frontier and the Russians firmly hold several points beyond the Vistula.

### WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

NIEUPORT.—Ten miles S. W. of Ostend.

YPRES.—In West Flanders, 18 miles N. W. of Lille.

DIXMUNDE.—15 miles south of Ostend.

ARRAS.—About 23 miles N. W. of Cambrai,.

LIHONS.—In the dep. of Somme, 12 miles, W. S. W. of Peronne.

QUESNOY.—In the dep. of Nord, 20 miles, E. by N. of Cambrai.

VAILLY.—A town of France in the dep of Aisne, 9 miles N. of Soissons.

THE LYS.—This river runs through the deps. of Pas-de-Calais and Nord, France. and joins the Scheldt and Ghent in Belgium

THE YSER.—This river enters the North Sea near Nieuport in West Flanders.

ARMENTIERES.—Ten miles N. W. of Lille and close to the Belgian Frontier.

# DARDANELLES BOMBARDED.

## MOSLEMS' LOYALTY TO BRITAIN

## AGA KHAN ON TURKEY'S UNHOLY CAUSE.

An Anglo-French Squadron bombarded the Dardanelles at long range on Tuesday. The Forts replied, but no ships were hit.

His Highness the Aga Khan has addressed a striking message to Moslems in India and His Majesty's other dominions. His Highness says that Turkey has shown herself a tool in German hands and has been persuaded to draw in an unholy cause. Therefore, their only duty as Moslems now is to remain loyal, faithful, and obedient to their temporal and secular allegiance.

Crowded meetings of Moslems continue to be convened in various parts of India, where resolutions are passed deeply deploring the rupture which has taken place between Great Britain and Turkey coupled with assurances to the British Government of the unswering loyalty to His Majesty in the existing crisis.

The Bedoun Sheikhs of Egypt, the Chiefs in British East Africa, and the Mahomedan population of Cyprus and Ceylon, have also assured the Government of their loyalty.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### DARDANELLES BOMBARDED.

#### THE FORTS' REPLY.

#### EXPLOSION IN A FORT.

LONDON, Nov. 4, 2-25 a.m.

An Anglo-French sqadron has bombarded the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Dardanelles were bombarded at long range at daybreak on Tuesday. The Forts replied, but no ships were hit.

A large explosion with volumes of smoke occurred in the Holles fort.

The Dardanelles is a narrow channel separating Europe from Asia and uniting the Sea of Marmora with the Archipelago. The name is derived from the ancient City of Dardanus in the Froad, on the southern shore. The Strait extends 40 miles southwestward, and has a varying breadth of 1 to 4 miles. Both sides are strongly fortified.

### MORE GERMAN OFFICERS ARRIVE

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Several hundred more German officers have arrived at Constantinople.

### THE BEDOUIN SHEIKHS

#### ASSURANCES OF LOYALTY.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Major-General Sir John Maxwell convened the Bedouin Sheikhs at the British Agency to-day and pointed out the Germans' efforts to make Turkey quarrel with the Allies.

He enjoined them to remain calm and enjoy peace and tranquillity in Egypt which the British forces would ensure.

If Government should find it necessary to appeal to their devotion to serve the country he was confident of their reply.

The Sheikhs assured the Government of their loyalty and expressed thanks for the confidence placed in them.

### SITUATION IN CYPRUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The Viceroy has received the following cable:—

The High Commissioner of Cyprus reports that the Mahomedan population unanimously express sympathy with Great Britain. Prominent Mahomedans say that they have enjoyed liberty and full religious rights under the British rule.

The Chiefs in British East Africa have offered 3,700 goats for the troops.

### ATTITUDE OF CEYLON MAHOMEDANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 4.

The Ceylon Mahomedans who number a quarter of a million, are showing deep loyalty to the British Crown.

The High Priest of an important Mosque declares that their sympathy is with Britain whose cause is that of humanity.

### AGA KHAN'S STIRRING MANIFESTO.

#### APPEAL TO MOSLEMS TO REMAIN LOYAL.

#### TURKEY DRAWN IN UNHOLY CAUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The following message addressed by his Highness the Aga Khan to Moslems in India and his Majesty's other Dominions, has been received:—

With deep sorrow I find that the Turkish Government having joined hands with Germany, acting under German orders, is madly attempting to wage a most unprovoked war against such mighty Sovereigns as the King-Emperor and the Tsar of Russia.

This is not the true and free will of the Sultan, but of German officers and other non-Moslems who have forced him to their bidding. Germany and Austria have been one took Bosnia, the other has long been plotting to become the suzerain of Asia Minor and Mesopatamia, including Kerbala, Nejef and Baghdad.

If Germany succeeds which Heaven forbid, Turkey will become only a vassal of Germany and the Kaiser's Resident will be the real ruler of Turkey and will control the holy cities. No Islamic interest was threatened in this war and our religion was not in peril.

Nor was Turkey in peril, for the British and Russian Empires and the French Republic had offered to solemnly guarantee Turkey all her territories in complete independence if she had remained at peace. Turkey was the trustee of Islam and the whole world was content to let her hold our holy cities in her keeping.

Now that Turkey has so disastrously shown herself a tool in German hands she has not only ruined herself but has lost her position of the trustee of Islam and evil will overtake her.

Turkey has been persuaded to draw in an unholy cause from which she could not but be ruined, whatever else happened, and she will loose her position as a great nation; for such mighty Sovereigns as the King-Emperor and the Tsar can never be defeated.

Thousands of Moslems are fighting for their Sovereign already and all men must see that Turkey has not gone to war for the cause of Islam or for the defence of her independence.

Thus our only duty as Moslems now is to remain loyal, faithful and obedient to our temporal and secular allegiance.

### INDIAN MOSLEMS' LOYALTY

#### UNIVERSAL ASSURANCES.

#### CENTRAL LEAGUE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 4.

The Council of the All India Moslem League has adopted the following resolutions and wired to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

(1) The Council of the All India Moslem League gives expression once more to the deep-rooted loyalty and sincere devotion of the Mussalmans of India to the British Crown and assure his Excellency the Viceroy that the participation of Turkey in the present war does not and cannot affect that loyalty and devotion in the least degree and the Council is confident that no Mussul-

(Continued on page 8.)

# INDIAN MOSLEMS' LOYALTY.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

man in India will swerve even to a hair's breadth from his paramount duty to his Sovereign.

(2) The Council of the All India Moslem League expresses its deep gratitude to the British Government for the assurance given to its Muslim subjects as to the immunity of the holy places of Islam in Arabia and other places from attack or molestation and for obtaining similar assurances from its Allies.

POONA, Nov. 4.

The Bombay Presidency Moslem League is, through all its branches, organising meetings and congregations in every part of the Presidency with a three-fold object: First, to express the deep and unswerving loyalty of the Moslems to the British throne. Secondly, to explain to the masses H. E. the Viceroy's communique regarding the war with Turkey. Thirdly, to enlighten the populace upon the injunctions of the prophet to be perfectly obedient to a Government which not only allows perfect toleration in the performance of religious duties, but also protects Moslem holy shrines and pilgrims and offers facilities to the faithful in spiritual affairs.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

During the past two days several Armenian Jews and Mahomedans who are Turkish subjects resident in Calcutta have applied to the Commissioner of Police for the rights and privileges of naturalised British subjects.

An emergency meeting of Mahomedans was held here last evening when Nawab Syed Mahomed presided. The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq said they should not go against the British in view of the inestimable advantages conferred on them by the English. The present war did not involve any apprehension as regards the holy places. Their duty was to teach the illiterate masses what their duties were.

Nawab Abdur Rahman after pointing out the advantages they were getting under the British urged the Moslems to be loyal to the British. He said that present deplorable incident meant that Turkey would be wiped out of Europe.

Moulana Abdul Badi said that their soul was bound to the defender of their faith, but they should be ready to sacrifice their body for the British Raj.

## A SECULAR WAR.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Mr. Hafiz Serajuddin Ahmed, Imam Saheb of Dhurrumtoolah Mosque, one of the largest and most frequented in Bengal, interviewed by the "Statesman's" representative said that some of the leaders of the community have been for some days past using their best endeavours to bring about a better understanding between England and Turkey and had hoped to be able to persuade the latter to maintain her neutrality; unfortunately other and less sensible counsels had prevailed for which the Mahomedans in India were extremely sorry. The hostilities had only just commenced and it was too early yet to give any weighty opinion. One thing, however, was fairly certain and that was that the general opinion was that Turkey was going into a war which could not be regarded as a "din-ka-larai" (war of faith). It was "mulluk-ka-larai", (or war for acquisition of countries or land), therefore the Mahomedans of India had nothing to do with it. As subjects of the King-Emperor, they owed allegiance to the British and as Mahomedans they looked upon the Sultan as head of their faith and custodian of sacred places, Mecca, and Medina. The two things were quite apart and they were bound to stand by the British Raj whose raiyats they were. The British Raj had been very good to them and placed no obstacles in the way of performing religious rites. There was perfect freedom and England's Mahomedan subjects were happy and contented.

BANKIPORE, Nov. 4.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Bihar Provincial Moslem League, a resolution was passed assuring the Government of the unflinching loyalty of the Mahomedans to the King-Emperor.

DACCA, Nov. 4.

Nawab Salimullah has issued a notice ordering the Mahomedans to attend a mass meeting on Friday at which the Government communique relating to Turkey will be explained to them.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 3.

The Trustees of the Aligarh College have wired to the Viceroy assuring him of their wholehearted devotion to the British Throne and expressing the conviction that the Indian Mahomedans would not swerve a hair's breadth from their duty.

BANGALORE, Nov. 4.

Mussulman feeling in Bangalore when it became known yesterday that Turkey had been dragged into war by Germany, was of undisguised dismay. To-day this feeling has crystallized into a decision to hold a public meeting in the Mayo Hall to-morrow to deplore the attitude of Turkey towards Great Britain and her Allies and to assure the Government of the unflinching loyalty of the community.

The chair will be taken by Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Kalami, President of the Central Mahomedan Association.

KARACHI, Nov. 4.

The news of the outbreak of war between Turkey and Britain has been received quietly in this Mahomedan Province of Sind.

RAJKOT, Nov. 4.

A crowded meeting of the Mussalmans of Rajkot City and Civil Station was held last evening at the residence of Mr. Gulam Mohamed Munshi, barrister-at-law, when Mussalmans of all classes, including Boras and Khojas were present. The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting after some speeches were made on the subject:—

That this meeting of Mussalmans of Rajkot deeply regrets that Turkey should have done such acts as led to the out break of war between England and Turkey at this critical moment and begs to assure the British Government of its staunch loyalty to it under whose benign rule we Mussulmans have enjoyed every liberty to follow our religion and have made progress in moral, material and political spheres of life.

## BOMBAY ISLAM CLUB DINNER,

### TOAST FOR SUCCESS OF BRITISH ARMS.

The annual dinner of the Islam Club to celebrate the festival of Id-ul-Luha or the Bakri-Id was held last night in the Club premises at Chowpatti. Over eighty covers were laid.

Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed presided.

After the loyal toasts were drunk, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin proposed a toast for the success of the British arms, and in doing so he said they had all read with painful surprise the long list of hostile acts which had been committed in the name of the Turkish Government. This sudden attitude of hostility, however, which the Young Turks had evinced towards the British Government, through the machinations of German agents, must have convinced them as well as their instigators, that it had deepened the loyalty and attachment of the Mahomedans towards the British Throne The Koran taught them to be loyal and obedient to the reigning sovereign. Besides, personal and religious liberty and freedom and independence which were vouchsafed to them, were not enjoyed by their co-religionists in other countries, Moslem or otherwise. They had only to look at the solicitude of the British Government for them even now, for it has issued definite assurances on its behalf as well as on behalf of its Allies, that all the holy places of Arabia and Mesopotamia would be immune from attack. Thus, Mecca, Medina, Jedda and various shrines of Mesopotamia were safe from any hostile attack. The Shrine of Hazrat Mahaboob-i-Subhani would not be molested. The Government's further assurance that the Hajis will be protected and that no one will be allowed to interfere with them, would be considered highly gratifying. The Mahomedans had thus no reason to be anxious about their holy places. They fully realised, however, that this was no religious or holy war. All the conditions that were required to make it so, were absent. Their sacred places were not in danger. Their pilgrims were not molested or prevented from visiting them. The Sultan had not sanctioned the war; even the Grand Vazier did not approve of it. Nor had Turkey started it to save an attack or defend itself. Truly speaking, it was a secular war, started by some young ambitious Minister, who had the control of the military at the instigation of mischievious German officers. In short, the Young Turks had no justification to start this war of aggression against a friendly power that had always done them a good turn. The Mahomedans did not sympathise with but resented this war. The Turks had completely disregarded the unanimous wish of Moslem India to be neutral. Nay, they had done much more, they had heaped insult on the heads of those Moslems, who had rendered them great help and services during the last national crisis.

The toast was very enthusiastically drunk. After other toasts were drunk, the assembly dispersed with the singing of the National Anthem.

## LIFE IN BERLIN.

### HIGH COST OF LIVING AND MUCH UNEMPLOYMENT.

An interesting picture of life in Berlin is given by a correspondent of the "Petit Parisien," who, speaking German like a native, was able to stay some time in the German capital without exciting suspicion. He says that everything possible is being done to keep up an appearance of gaiety. The wearing of mourning is forbidden, and most of the theatres have reopened their doors. The music-halls and picture palaces are giving "patriotic programmes." There is some little animation in the streets when the newspapers come out, but Unter den Linden is generally deserted. The underground and girdle railways are working, though with a restricted service.

The writer relates a conversation with Frau Ida M., a variety artiste, who was on the point of leaving to fulfil an engagement at Kaiserslautern. She told him that the managers were only keeping their theatres open because they were ordered to do so, and that the artistes were wretchedly paid.

That the attempts made to persuade the world that Germany is unanimous in support of the Kaiser are purely artificial is shown by the measures taken to procure funds for the Red Cross work. Collectors went from house to house asking for money, and dogs carrying collecting boxes were sent out, but still the subscriptions did not come in fast enough, and the Red Cross had to organise a lottery with £28,000 in prizes to obtain support from the public.

The cost of living is increasing steadily. Eggs cost tenpence apiece, and tea is very scarce.

The number of unemployed is already considerable. There are usually in Berlin 98,000 metal workers. Of these 16,000 are in the army, and out of the remaining 71,000 the number of unemployed is 11,000. About half the 27,000 carpenters are out of work. One hundred and forty piano makers are in work and 6,800 are out. Four-fifths of the factories in Germany are closed.

# AERIAL PATH OF SHELLS.

## LIERRE PROFESSOR'S VIVID STORY.

## BELGIAN KING AND THE BARBER.

Mr. Franz Verschoren, a professor of languages living in Lierre, between two of the forts of Antwerp, made a successful exit from the zone of bombardment, and crossed to England on October 7. For the last two months he and his family and his friends have lived under the constant and torturing fear of Zeppelins, aeroplanes, bombs, and an invading army.

Early last week, he says, the first German shell arrived. We had heard the sound of distant cannon gradually getting nearer, and we knew the shrapnel would not be long delayed. I think I saw the very first one coming. It was sent from more than seven miles away. Before it screamed over us its path across the sky was apparent. It fell in the town (Lierre), perhaps half a mile away.

There was a terrific explosion, and while I was talking to a friend we saw a peasant with arms extended running towards us shouting. "I'm dead; I'm dead." After some little difficulty I succeeded in persuading him that his exclamation was a little premature.

### KILLED IN HOSPITAL.

A second and third shell followed, the latter pitching on to the hospital, killing seven soldiers and two women. Immediately afterwards another, pursuing almost the identical line, just cleared the Red Cross building and killed a mother and two children in the roadway.

This was getting too hot, so I ran home, collected a few trifles, and, with my wife and two children, rushed to the station. Scores of us crowded into a train which took us ten miles into Antwerp, where on Wednesday and Thursday in last week we could just hear the murmur of remote (but uncomfortably close) siege guns. We did not stay long in the city, but long enough to see London and Paris newspapers only three days old. Not a paper of any kind from Berlin. The citizens surrounded us and extracted all the news we could give them.

They were by no means panic-stricken. They seemed quite confident their forts would hold out. Life in the city was proceeding much as usual.

Mr. Verschoren saw a good deal of King Albert at Lierre. He stayed ten days there with his headquarters staff.

### THE WELL-BELOVED KING.

His bearing endeared him to us all, he said. Indeed, Belgium has a King, perhaps the most beloved Monarch in Europe. He chopped with our Burgomaster, but when the latter was preparing a more or less elaborate dejeuner for him his Majesty firmly declined to eat it, and said that what was good enough for his soldiers was good enough for him. So he shared their rations, and with his hands in his pockets strolled round the camps and chatted with them, smoked with them, and ate with them as if he was one of them. Do you wonder we love him?"

The barber of Lierre shaved his Majesty on one occasion, and was so overjoyed that he asked the local Parliamentary Deputy—he was too overcome to put the question direct—if he might place over his doors the magic words "Barber to His Majesty." The Deputy promised to do his best; but since then Lierre has been absolutely deserted, and the barber's shop doubtless demolished.

## THE FRENCH SOLDIER IN BATTLE.

### EAGERNESS OF BAYONET CHARGES

It is not easy to write in measured praise of the French soldier, writes Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, the "Daily News" war correspondent in France. He was a clerk, a peasant, a baker, a schoolmaster, or an artist; but his own wife and children would hardly recognise him now, dusty and stained with travel, weather, and work in the trenches, his serious face as bearded and dark as a pirate's and only the light of his eye (he winks as he strides by) to show his mind. He is under no delusion. He has seen such horrors as would be instantly deleted by the Censor if I related them. He smiles derisively at talk of glory and heroism. He knows what glory there is in marching for days, he knows not whither nor why; squatting in trenches where the clay keeps the settled rain as deep as the ankles while the shattering racket of shrapnel is unceasing; and finally rushing across a beetfield against what is but a mere sound which lays out his comrades in swathes. Most likely he has not seen one live German since the war began; he has merely fired, as he was told, against that horrible noise, and sometimes, when he was told, he has fixed his bayonet and charged across the open to the sound; and often has fallen midway, and has remained where he fell listening to the shells screaming over him, parched with thirst, and his wounds afire, till days later the roar of battle grew fainter, and the stretcher bearers came and found an inert heap of soddened rags beyond further cruelty as they were beyond human aid.

### SETTLING THE ACCOUNT.

The French soldier lives now for those charges with steel—his only chance of personal contact with the enemy. "I order a range," a French infantry officer told me, "and we see the bullets fall short. Again I order a range but my men reluctantly obey. They do not seem to hear. But if I whispered 'Fix bayonets' to one man the whole trench would hear at once. You feel the trench is full of life then, and it stirs. Ah! the whirr of the steel, as it is drawn, that sharp rattle when it is locked to the rifle. That is the business. Then we feel we are going to settle the account. Have you noticed how many of our colonels fall? Do you know why? It is for five minutes of life. It is for the joy of riding, when the charge sounds, at the crest of a wave of men!"

# MEMOIRS OF BREEZY ADMIRAL.

## WILD ESCAPADES.

## RIDE ON A PIG IN PARK LANE TO WIN A WAGER.

"I believe," writes Lord Charles Beresford in "The Memoirs of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford" (Methuen. Two vols. 30s. net), "that I am the only man who has ever ridden a pig down Park-lane." That is a sentence which gives the key to much in this devil-may-care, breezy autobiography. Lord Charles is the wildest of wild Irishmen, who are invariably Anglo-Irish, by the way. He is a wilder Irishman even than Lord Rossmore, who gave us the history of his pranks about a year ago. The way he rode the pig down Park-lane was like this:

As I was returning home from a dance in the calm of a summer morning, accompanied by a friend, a herd of swine came by, and among them a huge animal trotted pre-eminent. I wagered £5 that I would ride that great pig into Piccadilly; dashed into the herd, took a flying leap upon the pig's back, and galloped all down Park-lane, pursued with shouts by the swineherd. As I turned into Piccadilly the swineherd caught me a clout on the head, knocking me off my steed. But not before I won my wager.

No wonder that Lord Charles came to be regarded by many of his friends as a man whose business in life was to amuse them.

### A MAD RACE.

He tells us how on one occasion King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, had been opening the new breakwater at Holyhead, and was dreadfully bored by the proceedings, so that he told Lord Charles he must really do something to enliven them:

"Well, sir," said I, "I will run a hundred yards race with Lord ———. As he is Irish, he is sure to take me up if I challenge him."

Sure enough, Lord ——— accepted the challenge, but on conditions. These were: that I should race in full uniform, excepting my sword, while himself should "take his wardrobe from off himself." Lord ——— then proceeded to divest himself there and then of his Patrick ribbon, coat, waistcoat, and boots, which he confided to the care of the wife of a certain distinguished Liberal statesman. He dropped his Patrick ribbon into her lap, saying:

"Madam, will ye have a care now of me Jewel, for glory be to God there's no saying what twist this mad one might give me!"

Entirely at ease, with the seat of his breeches patched with stuff of another coulour from the rest, and his toes sticking from his stockings, he was wholly unperturbed by the laughter of the assemblage.

Although attired in cocked hat, frock coat, and epaulettes, I had the speed of him, and waited on him. Then the devil entered into me; and when Lord ——— drew abreast of a big plant of pampas grass, I cannoned into him, pitching him head first into the grass, not, of course, intending to harm him. But to my consternation and sorrow Lord ———'s leg was broken below the knee. I put the poor lord into his coach—he had a coach and four-in-hand—and drove him back to his hotel. That excellent and magnanimous sportsman was perfectly unconcerned.

"You hit me a bad skelp, and I am destroyed," said he. "Never mind, they all laughed, anyway."

### A PAT OF BUTTER.

Practical jokes were always, of course, Lord Charles's strong point. He delights in memories of scraps and scrimmages, into which his mischievous skill was able to plunge other people, with more exhilaration almost than in the adventures of the "Condor" itself. Here is a specimen of one of these jests. He was once, he tells us, at Scarborough during the races, when he and a friend happened, on entering the long assembly room of the hotel, to see Mr. Dudley Milner and Mr. Johnny Shafto standing at the other end engaged in a furious argument about horses:

There was nothing at all in the great room, so far as I remember, except a sideboard and a dish filled with pats of butter which stood on the sideboard. I picked up a pat of butter on the end of the ash-plant I was carrying, and told Vyner that if he would come outside I would throw the pat of butter to a surprising distance.

"Why go outside?" said he. "Why not take a shot at those two fellows who are arguing so busily over there?"

"And so I will," said I.

The pat of butter described a beautiful yellow parabola at high speed, and lighted upon the eye of one of the disputants. The impact doubled him up, and he thought that the other man had hit him. Drawing his right fist back very slowly and carefully, he struck his friend full on the point of the nose. The next moment they were both rolling on the floor, fighting like cats. My companion and I were laughing so much that we couldn't separate them; and they finally had to go to bed for a week to recover themselves of their wounds.

### A BILLPOSTING FARCE.

One may quote as an equally remarkable specimen of the Admiral's gifts the story of the billposter whom he found pasting up his opponent's bills on the occasion of his standing as candidate for Waterford. Pretending to be a billposter, Lord Charles took the man's brush and pail and began to show him how bills should really be pasted:

"Sure," says he, "ye can paste bills with any man that God ever put two legs under. 'Tis clear ye're a grand billposter," says he.

"Didn't I tell ye?" says I.

And with that I caught him a lick with the full brush across the face, so that the hairs flicked all round his head, and with a loud cry he turned and fled away. Armed with the pail and the brush, away I started after him, but my foot caught in the lap of the long coat I had on, and down I came, and knocked my nose on the ground, so that it bled all over me, and I had to go back to the inn. I took the rest of the placards, and the pail and the brush, and drove home, arriving very late. My brother Bill was in bed and sound asleep. Without waking him, I pasted the whole of his room with bills, "Vote for Longbottom, the Friend of the People." I pasted them on the walls, and on the door, and on his bed, and on his towels, and on his trousers, and on the floor. Then I went to bed.

In the morning he awakened me, wearing a pale and solemn countenance.

"Charlie," said he, "there's some bold men among the enemy."

"What do you mean?" said I.

"They are great boys," said he. "Why, one of them got into my room last night."

"Impossible," said I.

"Come and see," said he. "When I woke this morning I thought I had gone mad."

### MUCH BEER WITH BISMARCK.

Lord Charles has met many of the great ones of the earth, but he never seems to have taken them quite so seriously as his jokes. Here, for instance, is all he has to tell us about an interview he had with Bismarck in 1889 about fleets and things:

Bismarck said that he could not understand why my own people did not listen to me (nor could I!); for (said he) the British Fleet was the greatest factor for peace in Europe. We had a most interesting conversation upon matters of defence and preparation for war; and his tone was most friendly towards the English. He very kindly presented me with his signed photograph. I stayed with him for two hours; and we drank much beer; and all the time his gigantic boar-hound, lying beside him, stared fixedly at me with a red and lurid eye.

Disraeli, he confesses, rather puzzled him:

We stayed at Sandringham, and went for long walks together, during which Disraeli talked and laughed with the greatest enjoyment. But I remember how, in the pauses of the conversation, he would stand still, and, glass in eye, dreamily surveying the landscape, would make some such observation as "The air is balmy . . . and serene!" or "The foliage is stunted . . . but productive!" with the most weighty and measured emphasis, as though these were prophetic utterances. I was quite bewildered; for I did not then know whether he were serious, or were indulging a recondite wit. He was a visionary, dwelling much in a world of his own; and I know now that he was perfectly natural and serious on these occasions.

He met Li Hung Chang, due he has less to tell us about him than about the comic side of Chinese democracy.

China is one of the most democratic countries in the world. I have seen the great Li Hung Chang stepping into the Yamen over the bodies of the coolies who refused to move and who shuffled him as he passed. I have seen a whole Council huddle up their fans and disperse like startled poultry, because a coolie put his head in at the door and exhorted the old gentlemen to be quick, because it was going to rain, and the coolies were going home.

### DIALOGUES IN THE NAVY.

The British Navy, by the way, seems to have been scarcely less democratic in the days when Lord Charles first entered it. The present kind of discipline, he assures us, was then unknown:

In the old days we would often overhear such a conversation as the following:

Officer: "Why the———didn't you—well do so-and-so when I told you?"

Man: "Why didn't I? Because if I had I should have been——well killed, and so would you."

Officer:——you, sir; don't you answer me! I shall put you in the report."

Man: Put me in the———report, then."

And the next day the commander having heard both sides, would say to the officer:

"Why the man was quite right." And to the man, "You had no right to argue with the officer. Don't do it again. Now get away with you to——."

And everyone would part the best of friends.

That anecdote will certainly be a revelation to the ordinary civilian reader. Lod Charles, it is only fair to say, does not confine his book to funny stories. The greater part of his reminiscences consists of a serious narrative of his adventures afloat and ashore in the Soudan, India, China, and elsewhere. What will send thousands of readers to these volumes, however, are the high spirits of the author, his enjoyment of a joke, his shameless love of mischief, and his boisterous, if not too subtle, sense of humour.

## FIGHTING IN EASTERN THEATRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, Nov. 3.—Although it now seems certain that the German retreat in Poland must continue to the river. Warta, there are no indications of anything approaching a German Sedan. The Warta position is strongly prepared; the Germans should be able to hold it strongly. The question has arisen whether they will send reinforcements from the east to the west. It is realised that the Russians have every reason to prefer the Germans leaving their excellent railway system and fighting in Poland; nevertheless it is hoped they will maintain pressure sufficiently to prevent the Germans transferring forces.

A complete Russian success in Galicia which is yet unclaimed, would render possible a wide turning movement.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent in France reported that one of the Allies' posts had intercepted a personal wireless from the Kaiser to the Duke of Wurtemberg stating: "It is absolutely necessary to take Ypres before the 1st November otherwise we will have to withdraw behind the Rhine."

# SIKHS AT VANCOUVER

## QUARRELS RESULT IN VIOLENT TRAGEDIES.

## REVOLVER SHOTS IN TEMPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The following Press Communiqué has been issued by the Punjab Government:—

About a month after the Komagata Maru left Vancouver, quarrels, which had been seething for a long time past among the local Sikhs, resulted in violent tragedies.

In the middle of August a Sikh named Harnam Singh, son of Nihal Singh of Gaihal, Patiala, disappeared and on the 31st August his dead body was found in a bush with his throat cut. The inquest resulted in an open verdict, but the friends of the deceased suspected murder.

Two days later Arjun Singh, a friend of the deceased Harman Singh, who had shown much grief for the death of his friend, was shot by a member of the Sikh Temple Committee of Vancouver. Four eye-witnesses to this shot, stated that it was accidental.

These tragic events apparently preyed on the mind of one Bala Singh, an interpreter of the Canadian Immigration Department, who, after attending the cremation of his friends Arjan Singh, appears to have run amok in the Sikh Temple of Vancouver where he suddenly produced two revolvers and fired right and left into the congregation, wounding eight Sikhs of whom two died. The names of the latter were Bhag Singh and Badan Singh, while those wounded were Uttan Singh, Dalip Singh, Jawala Singh, Buttau Singh, Labh Singh, and Sohan Lal.

Apparently this extraordinary sequence of tragedies did not even stop there, as about a week ago a Reuter's telegram announced the murder by an Indian of Inspector Hopkinson, of the Immigration Department, in the court house of Vancouver.

## BUSINESS CHAOS IN AUSTRIA.

### THREATENED WHOLESALE BANKRUPTCY

Austria-Hungary's industry and commerce have been brought to a sudden standstill by the war, writes the Venice correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader." Exports have ceased, manufactories, with few exceptions, are shut down, and merchants and shopkeepers are without customers. The army has absorbed the great majority of the workers, and of the remainder many thousands have joined the ranks of the unemployed.

Agricultural interests are in a somewhat better position with prices of corn and cattle steadily advancing, and although the majority of the farm labourers have been called to the war the harvest for the most part had been gathered in before they left. But the landed proprietors and peasant farmers are now confronted with the difficulty of finding labour for the autumn field-work and sowing, which cannot all be done by the women and the few old men who are left at home alone.

### WAR CREDIT BANKS.

Finding the moratorium insufficient to protect the business and financial interests of the monarchy, the Government has been forced to resort to other expedients to prevent the wholesale collapse of the industrial and mercantile fabric. War credit banks and loan institutions have been founded to finance necessitous business firms, and a system of official supervision of insolvent concerns has been organised to prevent an overwhelming number of bankruptcies.

The greatest commercial interests in the country have already been appealing for some kind of State aid. The sugar refiners are especially affected, and it is anticipated that nearly one-half of the issue of the loan banks will be taken up by them. They have lost their best foreign customers, Great Britain and India, for the time, and will find it very difficult to dispose of their enormous stocks suddenly left on their hands.

### BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

The great textile and clothing industries of Moravia and Bohemia are in no better situation, and their representatives have been holding protest meetings already denouncing the measures adopted in England and France against Austrian and German trade. They advocate a boycott of all British and French goods, but it is not likely that their efforts will have any success.

Viennese shopkeepers, who expected at first that there would be no more demand for English table delicacies and French perfumeries, found themselves greatly mistaken. Their aristocratic customers came and quietly bought up large stocks of these goods, fearing they might not be able to get any more for some time.

Besides the sugar refiners, to whom the loss of the English market would mean almost ruin, there are other large commercial interests in Austria which realise the unwisdom of exciting needless hostility abroad. They recognise that a boycott of the products of hostile countries at this time can do no good, and later will almost certainly prove to have done incalculable harm, and so they will take no part in it.

Viennese shopkeepers have been removing the English and French words from their signboards, but it is noticeable that in most instances they have not made the change in a very permanent manner, frequently only pasting thick brown paper over the offending words. And this does not imply that their English and French goods are not to be bought inside just as usual.

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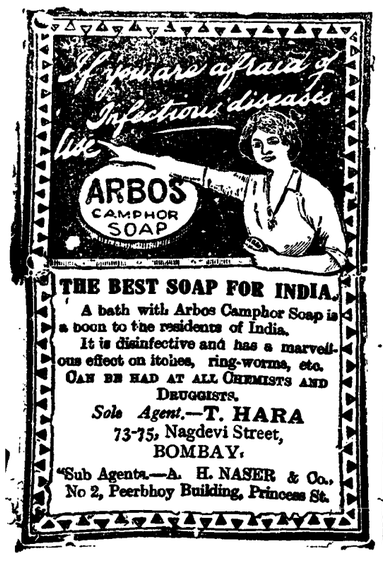


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## LORD BRYCE ON WHAT HISTORY WILL ASK.

### "THE FAITH OF TREATIES IS THE ONLY SOLID FOUNDATION ON WHICH A TEMPLE OF PEACE CAN BE BUILT UP."

Viscount Bryce till lately our Ambassador to the United States, in a long article to the "Daily Chronicle," controverts the poisoned teaching of General Bernhardi.

"It is only vulgar minds," he says, "that mistake bigness for greatness, for greatness is of the Soul, not of the Body.

"In the judgment which history will hereafter pass upon the forty centuries of recorded progress towards civilisation that now lie behind us, what are the tests it will apply to determine the true greatness of a people?

"Not population, not territory, not wealth, not military power.

"Rather will history ask:

"What examples of lofty character and unselfish devotion to honour and duty has a people given?

"What has it done to increase the volume of knowledge?

"What thoughts and what ideals of permanent value and unexhausted fertility has it bequeathed to mankind?

"What works has it produced in poetry, music, and the other arts to be an unfailing source of enjoyment to posterity?

ADVANCE BY THINKING.

"The small people need not fear the application of such tests.

"The world advances not, as the Bernhardi school suppose, only or even mainly by fighting. It advances mainly by Thinking and by a process of reciprocal teaching and learning, by a continuous and unconscious co-operation of all its strongest and finest minds.

"Each race—Hellenic, Italic, Celtic, Teutonic, Iberian, Slavonic—has something to give, each something to learn: and when their blood is blent the mixed stock may combine the gifts of both.

"The most progressive races have been these who combined willingness to learn with a strength which enabled them to receive without loss to their own quality, retaining their primal vigour, but entering into the labours of others, as the Teutons who settled within the dominions of Rome profited by the lessons of the old civilisation.

THE TEACHINGS OF HISTORY.

"What are the teachings of history—history to which General Bernhardi is fond of appealing?

"That war has been the constant handmaid of tyranny and the source of more than half the miseries of man.

"That although some wars have been necessary and have given occasion for the display of splendid heroism—wars of defence against aggression, or to succour the oppressed—most wars have been needless or unjust.

"That the mark of an advancing civilisation has been the substitution of friendship for hatred and of peaceful for warlike ideals.

"That small peoples have done and can do as much for the common good of humanity as large peoples.

"That Treaties must be observed, for what are they but records of national faith solemnly pledged? and what could bring mankind more surely and swiftly back to that reign of violence and terror from which it has been slowly rising for the last ten centuries than the destruction of trust in the plighted faith of nations?

"No event has brought out that essential unity which now exists in the world so forcibly as this war has done, for no event has ever so affected every part of the world. Four continents are involved—the whole of the Old World—and the New World suffers grievously in its trade, industry and finance. Thus the whole world is interested in preventing the recurrence of such a calamity.

THE ONLY SOLID FOUNDATION.

"We are told that armaments must be reduced, that the baleful spirit of militarism must be quenched, that the peoples must everywhere be admitted to a fuller share in the control of foreign policy, that efforts must be made to establish a sort of League of Concord—some system of international relations and reciprocal peace alliances by which the weaker nations may be protected, and under which differences between nations may be adjusted by courts of arbitration and conciliation of wider scope than those that now exist.

"All these things are desirable. But no scheme for preventing future wars will have any chance of success unless it rests upon the assurance that the States which enter into it will loyally and steadfastly abide by it, and that each and all of them will join in coercing by their overwhelming united strength any State which may disregard the obligations it has undertaken.

"The faith of treaties is the only solid foundation on which a Temple of Peace can be built up."

THE STATE OR HUMANITY.

Lord Bryce vigorously combats the German idea that the State is greater than Humanity.

"The most startling of Bernhardi's doctrines," he says, "are (1) the denial that there are any duties owed by the State to Humanity, except that of imposing its own superior civilisation upon as large a part of humanity as possible, and (2) the denial of the duty of observing treaties. Treaties are only so much paper.

"To modern German writers the State is a much more tremendous entity than it is to Englishmen or Americans. It is a supreme power with a sort of mystic sanctity power conceived of, as it were, self-created a force altogether distinct rom, and superior to the persons who compose it.

"But a State is, after all, only so many individuals organised under a Government. It is no wiser, no more righteous, than the human beings of whom it consists, and whom it sets up to govern it.

HAS THE STATE NO MORALITY?

"Has the State, then, no morality, no responsibility?

"Is there no such thing as a common humanity? Are there no duties owed to it? Is there none of that 'decent respect to the opinion of mankind' which the framers of the Declaration of Independence recognised: no sense that even the greatest States are amenable to the sentiment of the civilised world?

"The small States, whose absorption is now threatened, have been potent and useful—perhaps the most potent and useful—factors in the advance of civilisation. It is in them and by them that most of what is most precious in religion, in philosophy, in literature, in science, and in art has been produced.

"The first great thoughts that brought man into a true relation with God came from a tiny people, inhabiting a country smaller than Denmark. The religions of mighty Babylon and populous Egypt have vanished: the religion of Israel remains in its earlier as well as in that later form which has overspread the world.

"The Greeks were small people, not united in one great State, but scattered over coasts and among hills in petty city communities, each with its own life, slender in numbers, but eager, versatile, intense. They gave us the richest, the most varied, and the most stimulating of all literatures.

WHAT WE OWE TO SMALL PEOPLES.

"In modern Europe what do we not owe to little Switzerland, lighting the torch of freedom 600 years ago, and keeping it alight through all the centuries when despotic monarchies held the rest of the European continent? And what to free Holland with her great men of learning and her painters surpassing those of all other countries save Italy?

"So the small Scandinavian nations have given to the world famous men of science from Linnaeus downwards, poets like Tegner and Biornson, scholars like Madvig, dauntless explorers like Fridth Nansen. England had in the age of Shakespeare, Bacon, and Milton, a population little larger than that of Bulgaria to-day. The United States, in the days of Washington and Franklin and Jefferson and Hamilton and Marshall, counted fewer inhabitants than Denmark or Greece."


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OCTOBER

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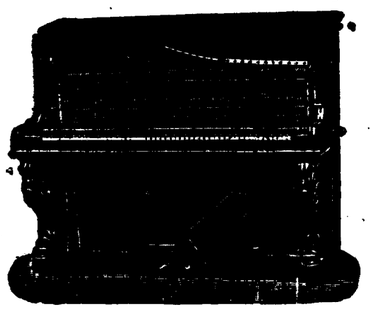

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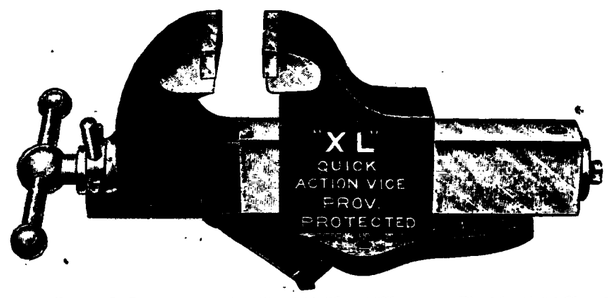


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